

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL-SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5504

晚六十二月五年三十三緒光

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.

\$13 PER ANNUM  
SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS

大拜禮

號大月七

英港香

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### BIRTHS.

On June 21, 1907, at Tientsin, the wife of W. MORTON ANDREW, Chinese Customs Service, of a son.

On 25th June, at Shanghai, the wife of PHIL. V. DAVIES—a daughter.

On June 27, 1907, at Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. ROACH, a daughter, Veronica Marguerite.

July 3d, at Exeter, the wife of GEORGE CURRY, a son.

### MARRIAGE.

At Shanghai, ERNEST JAMES ETHERDEN, second son of J. H. Stringer, of Christchurch, N. Z., to GLADYS ESTELLE, eldest daughter of Calvin Field, of Portland, Oregon.

### DEATH.

On May 24th, 1907, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, HELEN THOMSON, aged 31 years, the beloved wife of J. H. Arnott.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**  
MAIL SUPPLEMENT  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.

### THE D. P. W.

#### (20th June.)

Everybody will be delighted to know that the merits and abilities of the Director of Public Works have been appreciated and recognised by his Majesty's Government at home and the bestowal of the Companion-ship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George is but an instalment of what may be expected to accrue to him in the future. In a manner this decoration is a compliment to this far-off post of the Empire, which is remembered amid a host of purely domestic problems which must perplex and try to the uttermost the acumen of his Majesty's Government. It is sometimes advisable to look for reasons for the conferment of decorations of this character, but in the case of Mr. Wm. Chatham it is obvious that work, now and energy had mainly, if not entirely, to do with it. Looking backwards, however, those who took the trouble to read between the lines might have surmised that Mr. Chatham was marked out for honour. In his farewell address to the Colony, Sir Matthew Nathan, then Governor of Hongkong, made special reference to the work accomplished by Mr. Chatham in his official capacity. Those who were present

will remember how specially insistent His Excellency was with regard to the reforms achieved by Mr. Chatham and in his address he said:—"It's regards heads of departments it may seem invidious to specially mention some where all have done good work, but I should feel wanting in gratitude if I made no reference to Mr. Chatham, to whom and to the hard working engineers under his able direction, the Colony owes so much." Mr. Chatham is an Edinburgh man, educated at the University of Auld Reekie. After graduating, he went with a firm of civil engineers and afterwards became assistant to the engineer of the Bristol Docks. In 1890 he was appointed executive engineer in the Public Works Department of this Colony, and eleven years later was appointed to the important and responsible position which he now occupies. It is needless to dilate upon the many public movements with which Mr. Chatham has been connected. Probably at the present time the most important of those might be considered his scheme for the better housing of the Chinese population which he submitted some five or six years ago, but in the infection that subject might be considered *sub judice*. He has been prominent as a member of the Sanitary Board, unfailingly endeavouring to secure the amelioration of the people and unwaveringly faithful to the best traditions left by Sir Henry Blake, and those of his kin. He has ever strongly believed in the construction of roads, and many to day thank him for access to places in the New Territory where formerly swamps and wilderness prevailed. Mr. Chatham thoroughly deserves his honour, and we are by no means the only people who will honestly congratulate him upon a distinction which none will so worthily honour and wear.

### SINGAPORE DAIRIES.

#### (21st July.)

For some time past, the Singapore newspapers have been engaged in the laudable duty of directing the attention of the Government to the conditions surrounding the milk trade of that Colony, and the danger which exists of engendering and disseminating the germs of disease unless vigorous measures are enforced to provide that adequate sanitary arrangements are observed. Their severe comments on many cases of unsatisfactory precautions being taken to prevent the spread of disease have been now amply supported and corroborated by Professor Simpson, the expert who was engaged by the Government at much cost to investigate the sanitary conditions of the Colony and to suggest measures for their betterment. In an important B. & C. book which has been compiled on the subject by Professor Simpson he states in substance that while there is practically no tuberculosis among cattle in Singapore, with very few exceptions the conditions under which milk is supplied to the public are extremely bad, and are a source of danger to adults and children who consume the milk unboiled. The distinguished writer, of course, comes into conflict with other authorities when he implicitly praises the virtues of boiled milk as a preventative of the propagation of germs, but that is beside the point, in this case, which is specially concerned with the improvement of dairies generally. He states, according to one of our contemporaries in the South, that: "The dairy trade in Singapore is conducted on two lines: (1) the dairyman supplies milk direct to customers; and (2) sells it by the quart to milk sellers, who then carry it round to the houses and retail it either by bottle or per pint. In the first instance, the cans and bottles are kept and washed in the dairy; in the other instance, which represents the bulk of the milk trade, the bottles and cans are taken to the dairy by the milk sellers and kept cleaned, or rather should be kept clean by them at home. The bottles are carried in any dirty old cloth, or inside the milk cans and thus bathed in the milk." Certainly we have got beyond that rough and ready stage in Hongkong, where the larger dairies are the real purveyors of milk and where culpable attention is paid to every detail of the trade. It would serve no good purpose to dilate on the unfortunate conditions prevailing in certain of the quarters of the Singapore milk-sellers whose premises were visited by Professor Simpson. It is not a pleasant story he has to tell, and we are of the full belief that it would be impossible to discover similar objections to the dairies of Hongkong. In the case of the two important European dairies where everything is done to ensure cleanliness and every possible means adopted to meet the most stringent requirements of the law, there can be no reason for censure. And there is little or no reason to fancy that the native suppliers are behind the European firms in this respect. But it may be of interest to note the conclusions and recommendations of the Professor, and it will be noted that he cites Hongkong as an example to follow, at least in connection with the contravention of sanitary conditions. Professor Simpson contends that the imposition of small fines, even continuously, is inadequate to bring about the necessary reforms, as the dairyman finds it usually more remunerative to pay the fines than to put their premises in proper order. The Municipality should have power to abolish the buffalo and cow sheds erected on low-lying and unsuitable ground, and all notices requiring structural alterations, and the premises to be placed in such a state as to all of them being cleaned sufficiently and drained, should be sent to the owner of the building or land on which the cattle sheds, and so forth, are erected, at the owner's expense. The keeping of milk cows and buffaloes without a license should be prohibited, and anyone contravening the sanitary conditions endorsed on the license should be liable, as in Hongkong, to a heavy fine, and the forfeiture of all animals irrespective of keeping of which he had offended. The license should be an annual one, and it should not be granted unless the premises are to the satisfaction of the Health Officer. Finally, he suggests that possibly the most satisfactory method of dealing with the question would be to allow a private company, which is willing to erect a model dairy, under official supervision, to undertake the work, with assurance that, if it continues the business satisfactorily, the Hospitals and other Government Institutions would take their milk from it. By such an arrangement, a standard dairy could gradually be brought up to similar standard. Practically the Professor gives a general commendation to the methods adopted in Hongkong and enforced by the Government to observe the law. That solitary cases of infringement occur now and then does not affect the main point, and it would indeed be a curious place which had no cases at any time of such minor infractions, but the good name of the European milk-sellers and the watchfulness exercised by and over the native retail houses are sufficient to secure a result which is eminently satisfactory. At all events, Professor Simpson is evidently not inclined to think that Hongkong has deteriorated in this particular respect, which is good news for everybody concerned.

### H. E. CHOW FU.

#### (3rd July.)

His Excellency Chow Fu, who has held the important and dignified office of Viceroy of the Liang Kwang Province for the short period of barely eight months, arrived at Hongkong yesterday *en route* to Shanghai, having demitted duty on the appointment of His Excellency Tsen Chun Hsuan to the post which he formerly occupied as Acting Viceroy. Within the space of a few months would it be impossible for any administrator of a great and populous district to accomplish much of which will prove of ultimate permanent value to the people or to stamp his personality on the Government. The most that he can hope to achieve is the forwarding of the beneficial projects of his predecessor, and the initiation of some few schemes of reform, which may lead to the amelioration of the conditions under which the people have been called upon to govern are placed. While there are certain features of His Excellency Chow Fu's viceroyalty which will not probably secure the approbation of his critics, it must be admitted that, after a fair and impartial review of his work, in the limited time at his disposal, His Excellency has succeeded in inaugurating a number of improvements and reforms which will prove of substantial and lasting gain, and should certainly obtain for him a niche which will be prominent in the Hall of the Provincial Government. Viewing his régime in its worst, to begin with, the advantages to be attained by the revival of the Wei Seng Farm, the Pak-kap-piu and San Pi lottery—which have exercised the most baneful influences in South China—and the granting of gambling monopolies, which Viceroy Shum had suppressed, are not quite obvious to the disinterested onlooker. Then, again, his apparent lethargy in the matter of repairing the sea-wall of the Bund at Canton—one of His Excellency Shum's pet ideas—until the contemplated return of his predecessor was announced, is scarcely susceptible of favour. It is true that, since the appointment of the energetic Shum was reported Chow Fu has evinced an entirely laudable desire to remedy the defects caused by the ravages of the river in flood, by sending a host of labourers to repair the deficiencies, but that cannot excuse the earlier lack of interest in the work. On the other hand, His Excellency has witnessed the actual commencement of the waterworks scheme, which will eventually prove one of the most important public improvements effected in Canton, and the formation of the Canton Iron Bridge Company, with which a prominent Chinese compadore in Hongkong, Mr. Lau Chin Ting, is associated as chairman. His administration will, doubtless, be best remembered, on account of the uprisings which only recently occurred in South-west and North-east Kwangtung, and it is to his credit that prompt and effective measures were adopted—probably on the advice of Admiral Li Chun—whereby the incipient insurrection was quelled. Viceroy Chow Fu exhibited considerable ability in the industrial concerns which were favoured by the Government, such as the paper-mills, the cement factory, the match factory and, of course, the principal industry of South China, the silk-weaving trades. He has given attention also to the prospective development of the mineral resources of the two Provinces, expert prospecting having been made for coal, iron, antimony, silver and gold. Acting at the instance of foreign representations against the continuance of pirates on the West River, His Excellency initiated a system of patrol by detailing the fleet, of fourteen launches to look after various sections covering the inner waterways of South China. In Canton, Viceroy Chow Fu carried out several important public improvements, including the widening of the streets, the suppression of itinerant vendors, the abolition of signboards, the introduction of electric alarms for speedy notification to the police in cases of felonies and disasters, and other minor reforms which all tended to bring the city more into line with modern ideas. One feature which is entirely to his credit was his reception of consular officials, his accessibility to foreigners generally and his reasonableness in dealing with their requests. He received more official visits from the foreign officials accredited to his Government and maintained the official amenities better than any of his predecessors. With regard to the opium question, His Excellency had been indefatigable in his efforts to abate the evil of opium-smoking, and lately issued a representation on the subject to the river steamer companies requesting their co-operation by prohibiting the use of opium on the voyages to and from Canton, an order which will affect thousands of passengers. It was Chow Fu who concluded the Canton-Kowloon Agreement with the representatives of the British and Chinese Corporation, Mr. J. P. O. Bland. Altogether, His Excellency has proved a paternal administrator, and if he has done nothing very wonderful as the result of his labours he has, at least, fallen into few errors of judgement, which in itself is a tribute to his sagacity.

### INDEPENDENCE DAY.

#### (4th July.)

To-day, the members of the growing American community in Hongkong are celebrating with the characteristic energy and *éclat* of the inhabitants of the Great Republic the national holiday of Independence Day. Time was when the event would have brought bitter recollections to those Britons who held a certain form of mission and the injury, if any injury, was suffered by the French Police, unless it was the intention of the Municipal Police to dispense with the formality of obtaining French permission, to take in fact "French leave," and were thwarted by the premature publication of such intention. But apart from this incident, the general relations of the Police with the Press have not of late been cordial, and the incident, in Hongkong especially, the relations between the two families whose national tongue is the English language were never more cordial than they are at present, thanks in great measure to the genial qualities of the Consul-General of the United States, Mr. Amos P. Wilder, and the bonhomie of the rest of the hustling band of Americans resident in this Colony. At the Consulate, to-day all nationalities offered their felicitations, from his Excellency the Officer Administering the Government downwards, and enjoyed the hospitality of the Consul-General and his staff. It may sometimes happen that commercial men in Hongkong will look somewhat askance at the efforts of our neighbours in the Philippines, which have for their object the wresting from us of our public interest. In the majority of instances

## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## ANTI-OPIUM CRUSADE.

## SHOPKEEPERS IMPRISONED.

## PROPERTY CONFISCATED.

## [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 20th June, 11.25 a.m.

Two shopkeepers were arrested in the native city for disobeying the Anti-Opium Regulations.

They have been tried and sentenced to imprisonment, and their property ordered to be confiscated to Government.

## VICEROY SHUM.

## LEAVE FURTHER EXTENDED.

## PROCEEDING SOUTH UPON EXPIRY.

## [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 30th June, 3.15 p.m.

Viceroy Shum has been granted another extension of ten days' leave at Shanghai.

The Throne granted this further extension with orders, however, that his Excellency should proceed South upon the expiry of his extended leave.

## EXIT CHOW FU.

## VICEROY'S LOCUM TENENS.

## PROVINCIAL TREASURER APPOINTED.

## [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 30th June, 4.10 p.m.

His Excellency Viceroy Chow Fu has telegraphed to Peking requesting the appointment of an official, temporarily, to administer the Government pending the arrival of substantive Viceroy designate Shum.

In reply, his Excellency has received a telegraphic despatch from the Grand Council at Peking ordering the appointment of Provincial Treasurer Wu to take temporary charge of the Viceroyalty of the two Kwangs.

## WU ASSUMES CHARGE.

## CHOW FU'S DEPARTURE

## FOR HONGKONG.

## [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 30th June, 4.25 p.m.

Chow Fu, in accordance with Imperial instructions, has handed over charge of office to Treasurer Wu.

His Excellency has just taken his departure from Canton by Admiral Li Chun's launch for Hongkong.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## RECRUITS' PARADE.

## PARADE.

At Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 8th July, for infantry drill. Col. Stacey will attend.

Parade.—At Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th July, for lecture on mechanism of Maxim gun. Sgt. Windsor R.G.A. will attend.

## N. C. O'S PARADE.

At Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th July, for instructional drill. Sgt. White, R.G.A. will attend.

Note.—Members attending the infantry drill must bring their own rifles. No rifles will be issued to them for these parades.

## LEAVE.

Gunner A. N. Clother is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 3 months with effect from the 1st August, 1907.

Amateur Sgt. G. W. Averell is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 4 weeks with effect from the 10th July, 1907.

## JOINED.

Mr. T. Taylor joined the Corps on the 25th June, 1907, assigned Corps No. 669 and posted to the Engineers Company.

Mr. G. G. Franklin joined the Corps on the 1st July, 1907, assigned Corps No. 970 and posted to the Right Half No. 1 Company.

Mr. W. Thom (jr.) joined the Corps on the 25th June, 1907, assigned Corps No. 972 and posted to the Engineers Company.

Mr. H. C. Carnithal joined the Corps on the 2nd July, 1907, assigned Corps No. 972 and posted to the Left Half No. 1 Company.

Mr. R. K. Miller joined the Corps on the 2nd July, 1907, assigned Corps No. 973 and posted to the Left Half No. 1 Company.

## RESIGNED.

Bombardier A. E. Rogers is permitted to resign leaving the Colony with effect from the 1st July, 1907.

## RIGHT HALF NO. 1 COMPANY.

Members are reminded that the 1st shoot for the Nicholson Cup will take place on Sunday next, the 7th instant, at Kleg's Park Range, Kowloon. Spoon competition will be carried on as usual.

## A. J. THOMPSON, Captain.

Staff Officer Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907.

Two Chinese women, who arrived in the Colony on the 25th ultimo from Canton, were found to have been in possession of 300 lbs. of illicit opium. They were arrested and taken before Mr. F. A. Hasland, the Police Commissioner, the 26th July, 1907.

It was arranged that the next meeting with regard to draw will be held at the V.R.C. on Friday, 10th inst.

## KWANG VICEROYALTY.

## EXPERIURE OF H.E. CHOW FU.

## PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENT.

## [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 1st July.

H.E. Viceroy Shum has been granted another ten days' leave by the Throne with orders to proceed to his new post without delay upon expiry. His resignation from the Liang Kwang Viceroyalty has again been refused.

Although the Imperial Government has refused his resignation, Viceroy Shum still persists in not coming to Canton, and has now removed his residence from the Shanghai Foreign Bureau to a private house in the city. He has sent all the military officers, about sixty in number, who had intended to accompany H.E. to Canton for service, to the North to await other appointments.

As H.E. Viceroy Shum's departure from Shanghai is uncertain, H.E. Chow telegraphed to the central Government for the appointment of an official to take over charge, temporarily, of this Viceroyalty pending the arrival of Shum.

On Saturday evening at nine o'clock a telegram was received from the Grand Council ordering the present Provincial Treasurer Wu Shang-Lin to assume the reins of government for the time being. On receipt of the above reply H.E. Chow at once made arrangements for the handing over charge, and at nine o'clock on Sunday morning he sent the seals of office, etc., to the Kwangchow Prefect to the Provincial Treasurer's yamen. Provincial Treasurer Wu yesterday, at noon, took over charge of office. In the afternoon H.E. Chow left his yamen and left Canton on board Admiral and Commander-in-Chief Li Chun's official launch for Hongkong. It is H.E.'s intention to board the C. M. S. N. G. C. s. *Kwangtak* for the North.

As H.E. Wu, the Provincial Treasurer, has taken over the viceregal duties, Taotai Wu Hu of the Kiungchow circuit has been appointed to take over the duties of the Provincial Treasurer, and he took over charge also yesterday afternoon.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## BISHOP HOARE MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SIR.—We shall be glad if you will allow us, through the columns of your newspaper, to inform the many friends of the late Bishop Hoare that it is proposed to erect a stained-glass window in the Cathedral Church of St. John the Evangelist, Hongkong, as a memorial of his eight years' tenure of the See of Victoria, South China.

It is estimated that the cost of this window will be at least £5,000, and to procure this amount has been decided to initiate a fund to be called the Bishop Hoare Memorial Fund. Mr. J. C. Peter, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has kindly consented to act as Hon. Treasurer and will be glad to receive donations towards the proposed memorial.

We are, &amp;c.,

J. M. ATKINSON

G. A. BUNBURY, Hon. Secretaries.

J. T. JOHNSON

The following circular accompanies the above letter, and will, we feel sure, obtain a large response on the part of those who appreciated the character and work of the late prelate.

Hongkong, June, 1907.

Four months have now passed away since the disasterous typhoon of September 18th, 1906, during which it pleased God to call to Himself our beloved Bishop, the Right Rev. Joseph Charles House, D.D., one of the noblest souls and brightest personalities whom it has been our privilege to know.

For some time past it has been felt to be desirable that some Memorial of the late Bishop should be erected in the Colony of Hongkong and wonder has been expressed that so long a time should have been allowed to elapse before any steps were taken in the matter; we desire, however, to state that good reasons for the delay existed, one of the chief reasons being the fact that those nearest and dearest to the Bishop were above all things anxious that no sympathy with them should be allowed to interfere in any way with the outflow of charity to those of the Chinese Community who had suffered so severely in that same typhoon.

At a meeting of the Hongkong Colonial Church Council held in March a Committee was appointed to consider the question of a Memorial, and at a more recent meeting of the Colonial Church Council, when the report of the Committee had been received, it was definitely resolved that a Memorial should be erected and that it should take the form, with the approval and sanction of the Cathedral Church Body, of a Memorial Window in the Cathedral Church of St. John the Evangelist, Hongkong. We are glad to be able to say that the Cathedral Church Body have cordially approved of the idea and have indicated the large window of the South Transept as the most suitable window for the Memorial. It is estimated that the cost of this window will be at least £5,000 and to procure this amount it has been decided to initiate a fund to be called the Bishop Hoare Memorial Fund. Mr. J. C. Peter, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been appointed Hon. Treasurer; the Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, the Rev. G. A. Bunbury, and the Rev. F. T. Johnson have been appointed Hon. Secretaries, and those named, with the Reverend Archdeacon Basister as Chairman, and Mr. H. W. Slade, have been appointed an Executive Committee.

We venture to appeal to all those who knew and loved our late Bishop to join in erecting a Memorial which shall be worthy of the man and which shall perpetuate in this place the eight years' episcopate of one whose life, lived in the sight of all men, was ever a trumpet-call to others to put away all that was evil and to follow all that was pure and just and good. The service of God was the one thing for which Bishop Hoare lived and to lead others to know and serve his own Master was the great object of his life. A true Christian gentleman, a devoted Pastor, a sincere friend, a wise counsellor, such a man deserves to be remembered, and we trust that as in years to come men look upon this Memorial, it may be truly said of him whom it commemorates "He being dead yet speaketh."

We are &amp;c.,

Yours faithfully,

W. BANISTER,

Chairman of Executive Committee.

J. M. ATKINSON

G. A. BUNBURY, Hon. Secretaries.

F. T. JOHNSON

N.B.—Donations may be sent to Mr. J. C. Peter, Hon. Treasurer, or to the Hon. Secretaries.

ARREST OF MR. CHUNG WENG KWONG, OF CANTON.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SIR.—The following account, clipped from yesterday's "China Times" of this place, will be of interest to many of your readers:

CHINESE PROFESSOR ARRESTED AT FAO-TING.

HIS INNOCENCE PROTESTED.

[From a Correspondent.]

On Monday night, in obedience to a telegraphic order from H.E. Viceroy Yuan, a distinguished Cantonese scholar, named Chung, was arrested by the police at Pao-ting fu, where he was spending a few days en route from Peking to Hankow and the south.

On the 29th ultimo a meeting was held in the Fung-Pin Hospital for the purpose of making arrangements to receive opium-smoking patients, when the prohibition of opium smoking and the closing of opium dens came into effect by the end of the 6th moon at the latest. There were present over two hundred persons at the meeting and Mr. Chan Wai-pui, the superintendent of the Hospital, was voted to the chair. Among those present were also some local officials. The proposals of the Hospital for the admittance of opium-smoking patients and the distribution of anti-opium pills has been unanimously approved of.

LEAVE.

Gunner A. N. Clother is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 3 months with effect from the 1st August, 1907.

Amateur Sgt. G. W. Averell is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 4 weeks with effect from the 10th July, 1907.

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It was arranged that the next meeting with regard to draw will be held at the V.R.C. on Friday, 10th inst.

Proposed by Staff-Sgt. Western and seconded by Mr. Rodger that the section C rule 14, be eliminated. Carried unanimously.

It was suggested by Mr. Biden that Mr. Goggin's proposition with regard to the amount charged in spectators for admission to see Water Polo Matches be reduced, belst to the V.R.C. Sub-Committee to be decided.

It was arranged that the next meeting with regard to draw will be held at the V.R.C. on Friday, 10th inst.

Proposed by Staff-Sgt. Western and seconded by Mr. Rodger that Mr. Carroll be appointed official referee for the coming season.

It was also suggested by Staff-Sgt. Western and seconded by Mr. Biden that, in the event of the official referee being unable to attend any matches, it be left to Mr. Henderson's discretion to appoint a referee to take his place.

Proposed by Staff-Sgt. Western and seconded by Mr. Rodger that Mr. Carroll be appointed as hon. secretary and treasurer for the coming season.

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## NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LTD.

## ALICE IN WONDERLAND.

## A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

[Contributed.]

The sixteenth ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders in the National Bank of China, Limited, was held at the bank premises at noon, on the 29th ulto. There were present:—Mr. J. Scott Harston (chairman), Messrs. G. C. Moxon (managing director), Ellis Kadoorie, E. Howard, J. E. Joseph, E. S. Kadoorie, Chan Ki Pan, E. Haskell, Leung Pak Leung and P. Loureiro. The notice convening the meeting having been read by the managing director.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen—I report and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1906, having now been some time in your hands I will with your permission adopt the usual course and take them as read. I do not think the figures call for special comment, but I am sure you will be pleased to see that profits exceed those of the preceding year. Your board still desire to carry out the policy set forth in the Bank's report for the year 1905 and no dividends until reserve funds show a substantial sum—as they feel sure that this is a wise and prudent course to pursue. I am glad to be in a position to inform you that by a recent decision of the House of Lords—the appeal of the founders against the finding of Mr. Justice Farwell in the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England has been dismissed with costs. The net result of this is that the Bank is now absolutely the property of its ordinary shareholders and its accounts may be presented in the form now before you. Before formally moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to answer any questions in my power.

No questions were asked. The report and accounts were adopted on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Ellis Kadoorie.

On the motion of Mr. Joseph, seconded by Mr. Howard, Mr. J. Scott Harston was re-elected a director at the head office board, and Mr. Horace Mocatta on the London committee.

The re-election of Messrs. Lowe and Bingham as auditors was carried on the motion of Mr. Maxon, seconded by Mr. Haskell.

The Chairman thanked those present for their attendance, and the meeting ended.

## WATER POLO.

V.R.C. vs. R.E.

Another friendly match was played on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo at the R. E. boat club, between a team representing the V. R. C. and the R. E. which ended in an easy win for the former by four goals to nil. The match was a very exciting one, while the easiest goal could not be scored. After play proceeded for some time a goal was scored by N. H. Alves. Many good tries were made by the Engineers, against the club goal, but they could not get the ball in. After the whistle was blown, in the second half, many tries were made by the V. R. C. players, but they, too, failed for some time, until ultimately N. H. Alves scored another goal. Immediately the second goal was scored, Barros succeeded in scoring a third from the middle. Just before the whistle went Ribeiro scored the fourth goal, which ended 4 to nil. The Engineers have improved a great deal since the last match, but still they are weak in handling the ball.

The following were the teams. V.R.C.:—Goal, O. R. Chuayut; full backs, A. V. Barros, R. C. Mitchell; half back, P. M. Remedios, forwards, J. W. Bain, N. H. Alves, A. Ribeiro.

R. E.:—Goal, Staff Sgt. Walsh; full backs, Sapper Grandy, Sapper Carr; half back, Sapper Vaughan; forwards, Sapper Morris, Sapper Goodyer, Staff Sgt. Western.

## THE ANTI-OPIUM CRUSADE.

## THE CLOSING OF OPIUM SHOPS IN SHANGHAI.

Saturday, the 22nd ultimo, the date fixed by Viceroy Tuan Fang for the closing of opium shops and divans within and without the native city of Shanghai, outside the foreign Settlements, passed off without any untoward incident, thanks to the stringent measures taken by the Shanghai Taotai, ably assisted by his civil and military subordinates, who were further supported by the Volunteers, associations and guilds. There were at first rumors current that the rowdy element would seek to excite the populace to a riot on Saturday, and also to make a raid on the three foreign-owned opium hulks, now moored opposite the Chinese Bund. In preparation for this last Taotai Jui Cheng obtained from Admiral Sah a couple of torpedo boats and a gunboat to anchor near the hulks, while armed boats' crews have also patrolled the vicinity, commencing from Friday. The members of the Volunteer Association (merchants and schools) armed with rifles, assisted the gendarmes to patrol the native city and suburbs, beginning from the same day while the troops of the garrison were kept within barracks to be ready to reinforce to civil arms and police. Around the Taotai's yamen was also a strong guard consisting of the Taotai's own bodyguard and a detachment of eighty men sent by the General Commanding at Woosung. We understand that over 360 opium shops were closed by Friday midnight and the names of those proprietors who closed before that date were posted in front of the Shanghai Magistrate's yamen in the city and the Chinese Municipal offices in the suburbs, with the official commendation attached. All the stores, shops and education institutions hung out Dragoa flags on Saturday to mark the beginning of the era "which will transform China from a weak into a powerful nation."

At 5 p.m. on Saturday, reports the writer of "Native Notes" in the N. C. D. News, a large number of Chinese, some 1,500 or so, met at the Chang Su-ho gardens to celebrate a auspicious event. The meeting was addressed by Mr. E. S. Little, Mr. Lü Hai-huan, Treaty Commissioners, Taotai Shen Tun-ho, and several prominent members of the Chinese Gentry, who congratulated the authorities on their efforts in honestly trying to put a stop to the sale of opium within their jurisdiction. The harmful effects of most of the anti-opium pills, etc., now sold in the market owing to their being mixed with morphine were also depicted and it was stated that it had been decided to start a Red Cross Anti-opium Society, whose object will be to assist opium smokers to overcome habit by means of innocuous methods. At the end of the addresses a troupe from the Tankuei Theatre on Hupet Road gave a short performance and after a few fireworks had been let off the gathering separated at a little past 7 p.m.

We understand that Pouting is also so strongly patrolled by gendarmes and troops that there has not been the slightest disturbance there, all the opium shops being closed on time. So far everything has passed off quietly and auspiciously. There appear to be no murmurs of discontent in the air as yet and even opium smokers themselves seem to be pleased that something has been done at last to coerce them into abandoning the injurious habit.

## THE SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM SMOKING.

## THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

## OFFICIAL TEXT.

We take the following editorial from the N. C. D. News of 24th June:

The day fixed for the closing of the opium dens in the native city of Shanghai has passed, and the bursting of fireworks in Chang Su-ho's Gardens on Saturday afternoon announced the official celebration in honour of the enforcement of the prohibition. No untoward incident has occurred to mar the success of the preliminary step towards the total suppression of opium-smoking in Shanghai; and for this satisfactory feature the Chinese community has to thank solely the Shanghai Taotai. Some time elapsed before the Opium Regulations issued in an Imperial Edict last November were authoritatively promulgated, in this Viceroyship; and consequently the period of grace provided for the enforcement of these terms, which expired in Chihli on May 17, holds good for the major portion of these provinces until August. Taotai Jui, however, decided that if the prohibition was to be put into effect, the sooner the better, and fixed June 22 as the day on which the opium dens in the city were to close their doors. On May 27 he issued the first of a series of proclamations dealing with the approaching closure of the dens, and from that date until Saturday there is ample evidence to show that some anxiety exists in official minds regarding the attitude of public opinion towards the measure. It required no little persuasion and very specific threats to secure general acclimation in the proposed closure; but liberal promises to the employees in the trade and a happy decision to throw the responsibility for the enforcement of the prohibition on the gentry and public bodies brought about the desired result. Silver medals were to be given to the owners of dens who closed down before June 22; all taxes were remitted for two months; employees whose homes were in other parts of the country were to be repatriated free of expense; others were to be admitted to industrial schools where they would have opportunity of learning a different trade. Thus Shanghai city has fallen into line with Peking and Tientsin, and a fresh notch can be marked in the calendar of opium suppression in China!

The Knight again fell heavily into a flood of words, and Alice had time to look at him more closely. The horse was hung around with axes and logs; they didn't look very good axes or very real logs, Alice thought; and she noticed they were all marked "Imported." At his back the Knight had a large box without top or bottom on which the word "Evidence" was written. Alice was much surprised at seeing this, and was just going to ask what it was for when the Knight, who had been muttering to himself, suddenly said:

"I shall speak till to-morrow."

"I beg your pardon," said Alice, "but could—"

"I shall speak," continued the Knight who could not bear being interrupted. "I shall speak on and off for days and days."

"Excuse me," said Alice, "but could you tell me what that box is for?"

"That," said the Knight proudly, "is my own invention. It is to catch evidence. Anything that goes into that box is evidence."

"What nonsense," said Alice, "of course it isn't!"

"Yes," said the Knight with a smile. "I put anything I can get in and call it evidence and that is the same thing."

"Plenty of evidence, plenty of evidence," continued the Knight, and fell once more into a flood of words.

When he had regained his seat he turned to Alice and said:

"You look bored. I will make you a personal explanation."

"Is it very long?" Alice asked, for she had listened to a good many that day.

"It's long," said the Knight, "but it's very, very personal. Everybody that hears, me—it either sends them to sleep, or else—"

"Or else what?" said Alice, for the Knight had made a sudden pause—"or else it doesn't, you know."

Alice listened for some time and then she interrupted saying, "But that's not a personal explanation."

"No; you don't understand," the Knight said looking a little vexed, "that's what I call it. It is only a repetition. Now, before I was a white Knight on this chess board I was a pawn over there; but I was very nearly made a King. Then I could speak for as long as I liked. But here," he continued, looking cautiously round, "the King is jealous of me: the other day he caught my poor old horse Port eating the thistles and shamrocks which he had planted in his garden" he was very angry. "That's why Bill the Lizard and I have been speaking ever since."

"Why do you call him Port?" said Alice.

"Oh," said the Knight, "that is another of my inventions. I call him Port because he is only No. 2 and he is something like a Report. It is not a very good horse," continued the Knight, "but I must ride something; if I can only ride it to the end of the board they may make me a King. At all events I am certain to be able to pick one of the beautiful flowers which grow there in such plenty."

"What are the flowers?" asked Alice.

"They are called Cheap and Muddy Glories, but it needs plenty of talking to get one."

Alice awoke with a start and found it was time to get up. She rubbed her eyes and thought over the curious dream she had had of the people who live on the other side of the glass.

## THE FOOCHEW CUSTOMS SERVICE.

As perhaps will be remembered by our readers H. E. Chén Pi, now President of the Yuchuan, vice Tsin Chün-hsuan, transferred to the Liang Kwang Viceroyalty, was previously to this Junior Vice-President of the Ministry of Finance. In March last Chén Pi was ordered by Imperial Decree to make a tour of inspection of all the provincial mints with a view of putting them under the entire control of the Central Government in Peking. In consequence of this Chén Pi visited all the provinces of the Empire possessing mints with the exception of the one in Szechuan province, to which he sent a special deputy from Kiangsi when he received his promotion to the Yuchuan; this man only returned to Peking about a week or so ago. There are all sorts of stories current about this tour of investigation, which may be judged by the fact that several minor officials were denounced to the Throne for alleged defalcations and their property confiscated; others more fortunate, but seemingly just as reprehensible, managed to continue in their several posts much to the surprise of those who were supposed to be au fait with the situation. As the Foochow Customs, which has hitherto been under the control of the Tartar General of that city, had taken upon himself to strike ten-cash copper cents and silver subsidiary coinage, Chén Pi, as Commissioner of Investigation, took upon himself to look into the workings of this Settlement. Again, whatever is done in connexion with the closing of opium dens in one Settlement must be done in the other, and it will be well for the British Government before taking action in the matter, to satisfy itself that the French Government is at one with it in its desire to oblige the Chinese authorities. There remains, however, a still more important consideration, which cannot be overlooked in any agreement on this subject. Shanghai's experience is entirely bound up with the conservancy of this river. This is provided for by Treaty, and it is stipulated that the funds for the conservancy scheme are to be procured from the opium revenue of Szechuan and Foochow. China's present policy is to exalting the revenue derived from these sources, and obviously a revision of the Treaty is called for, before the anti-opium movement gets any further.

We understand that Pouting is also so strongly patrolled by gendarmes and troops that there has not been the slightest disturbance there, all the opium shops being closed on time. So far everything has passed off quietly and auspiciously. There appear to be no murmurs of discontent in the air as yet and even opium smokers themselves seem to be pleased that something has been done at last to coerce them into abandoning the injurious habit.

—N. C. D. News.

## AS OTHERS SEE US.

## HONGKONG COMPARED.

During a recent trip to various points on the coast of China, I noted especially the contrast between Hongkong, the much vaunted Paris of the East, Shanghai, the future manufacturing centre of China, Hankow, and our much despised and "knocked" City of Manila.

To the stranger visiting Hongkong and Shanghai, this building "sky-line" appeals to his view, as the vista from the bay or river unfolds itself from the steamer's deck.

Buildings of from four to six stories in height, of the most diversified styles of architecture, in many cases nondescript, line both the Hongkong Harbour front and the Shanghai Bund.

Shanghai architecture may be described as ranging from heavy modern English to the elaborate and handsome types of German and Grecian, as exemplified in the buildings of the German Club and the Russian bank. The residence types are of a hideous sameness, terraces of connected houses and flats, and of a vivid red or dull grey brick. The streets of the settlement known as the English concession are with one exception, the Nanjing road extension, narrow, and with the tall four- and six-story edifices, are, during the hot and humid season, veritable furnaces.

Having a very cold winter, the design of the houses are of a character that nowise appeals to the Manilaite, whose ideas of comfort are broad verandas and lots of airy rooms.

Neither in Hongkong nor Shanghai nor any other Chinese city is there any building in a manner as here.

Outwardly the effect is certainly better but the carpenter work, the actual building construction and general finish are not on lines that would be passed under our building regulations. Until a few months ago Shanghai municipal regulations had no provision for the construction of reinforced concrete buildings. While the recent exposure of "graft" in the Sanitary and Building Dept. at Hongkong exhibited a lamentable ignorance of the knowledge of construction.

Macaulay's buildings, public and private, lowly and modest though they be in comparison with China's three principal foreign settlements, are far ahead in architecture and construction.

## TAXATION.

Now to touch upon the question of taxation, a theme that we are accustomed to hear commented upon hourly.

Taxation in Hongkong is conducted by the Colonial authorities, in forms that are not utilized here. Rentals for the ground, upon which buildings stand, license fees and revenues from opium farms and other extraneous sources, comprise the revenues.

But the host of officials in many instances poorly paid swallow up large sums. The Hongkong tax-payer is not well served for his contributions. The fire service is poor, the apparatus inadequate, nothing of a modern type is utilized despite the efforts of the Captain Superintendent of Police to raise the efficiency. Harassed by a clique of officials, hide bound by "red tape," and disposal of "official" channels, the city of Hongkong will not have a modern fire protection until a vast conflagration sweeps its limits.

And still the configuration of Hongkong is eminently adapted for fire protection. Upon the summit of its hills reservoirs of salt water could be built with adequate pumping engines on the sea-level to fill them, and with the pressure so engendered there would be a defined system of hydrants, be no need for steam or other engines.

Sanitary arrangements and clean streets as we know them here, are unknown in Hongkong. Of course, houses, and vehicles, other than rickshaws are absent, thus the visitor from Manila is prone to note the dirtiness of the bye streets, and even the business and residential parts of the town, when comparison is made.

Hongkong's police force composed as it is, of English, British Indians and Chinese, is an efficient service, regulating as it does a population of Chinese whose sole aim is to get around the ordinances, and who look upon

Hongkong as in place of living free from the trammelled life they experience on the mainland—in fact Hongkong's Chinese population is a very varied one, when the morality of ordinary life is considered, every malefactor or law breaker finding refuge on the island.

Taxation taking it as a whole, in Hongkong may be said to be 2½% or slightly more on property valuation and the public service is no wise so well conducted as in Manila.

The bad feature in Hongkong local government is that the equal taxpayer has no say as to how their contributions shall be expended. The island being a Crown Colony, the Legislative Council is appointed by the English Government and thus a mere machine composed of officials and one or two English heads of mercantile firms, who have the usual acute respect for officialdom, and an influential Chinese, who ably represents his countrymen, and has recently made this Council execute a system of "graft" that has long been prevalent in the Colony.

For many years past, Hongkong's governors have been gilded nonentities, until the arrival of its last executive, Sir Matthew Nathan. This officer with the acute sense of business, so dominant in the Hebrew race, speedily saw the many defective spots in the Colonial administration and during his term of office effectively improved many of the glaring points of bad service. Prominent residents of all classes, especially the Chinese, deplore his departure.

—*Manila Times.*

## THE JAPANESE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

## GOVERNMENT TO BE ATTACKED IN THE DIET.

The relations between Progressists and the Daido Club, and their movement concerning the Japanese question in the United States, are attracting a great deal of public attention. We (*Japan Chronicle*) learn from a Tokio dispatch that the leader of the Daido Club declared that the object of the party in attacking the authorities in the manifesto recently adopted by the Daido Club Council, was to induce the Government to reconsider its attitude on the San Francisco question, and settle the affair in a satisfactory manner. The party, therefore, will for the present watch the course to be taken by the Government. If the future action of the Government is found to be unsatisfactory as before, the party will not hesitate to make the matter the subject of the Tokio Appeal Court, when the decision of the lower Court was upheld.

The principal point given in the decision of the Tokio Appeal Court was, report the *Japan Chronicle*, based on the expert evidence given by Dr. Murase, a well-known authority on the law of marine insurance. The gist of the evidence is that no prudent mariner should load liquid cargo on top of dry goods in the same batch. The manner of loading the cargo in the present case was improper. But the defendant must be held responsible for the damage according to the provisions of marine law, so far as there did not exist a special agreement to the contrary; even if the damage might have been caused through the negligence of the owners of the vessel or the members of the crew, and not of the underwriters.

## YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

## JAPANESE CRITICISM.

The *Tokio Asahi* refers to the discussion of the Government protection of the Yokohama Specie Bank. The special protection of the bank by the Japanese Government began in 1889 and since then the degree of protection has gradually increased. The Specie Bank is the only Japanese exchange bank. Is the business of an exchange bank of such a difficult nature as to require official assistance to such an extent as to borrow \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 of capital practically without interest, asks our contemporary. If it is really so difficult to conduct such business there may be a semblance of justification for a share of the Government protection which is granted in the name of the encouragement of foreign trade. If, on the contrary, it can be shown that the business of an exchange bank is not only not difficult but would prove very profitable under proper management without any outside assistance the protection which is now given to the Specie Bank would seem to tend to defeat the object in view as it gives the bank a monopoly and excludes competition.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, are the two leading exchange banks doing business in the Far East and our Tokyo contemporary reviews the business with these institutions. The former, at the general meeting of shareholders held at Hongkong on 26th, declared a dividend for 1906 at the rate of 13½ per cent, besides setting aside \$750,000 for reserve and carrying forward \$1,725,000 to the new account. Is this not an extraordinarily good result?





## THE DESCRIBING DOCTOR

PAYS \$1,000 DAMAGES.

In the Summary Court last Thursday, before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Justice of the Peace, the final hearing in the case of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company against Lancelot Wyndham, M.D., for the recovery of \$1,000 damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of a breach by the defendant of a contract to serve the company for two years, of which he only served two months, was reached.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff company, Mr. O. D. Thomson representing the defendant.

Mr. Dixon said the evidence of the defendant was taken *de hors* on Saturday last, and he understood that his friend admitted \$1,000 damages.

Mr. Thomson: Oh, no; We admit damages to the extent of \$1,000 if any breach of the contract was committed—a very different thing. I wish to call Mr. Sutherland to speak as to whether any report was at any time made to the company against the defendant's sobriety.

His Honour: First I've heard of that point, and it has not been raised so far.

Mr. Thomson: No, my Lord, but an impression has got abroad in the Colony that the defendant was given to—well, to exceeding him—and I want to kill that impression.

Mr. Sutherland was called and stated that damages had been sustained by reason of the defendant's breach of the agreement as in consequence of the defendant's refusing to go on the *Hop Song* to Sino and Singapore they lost a large number of passengers, as they were bound to have a doctor on board if they carried Chinese passengers, and they could not get a doctor, and thus the difference between the two voyages was \$3,000 odd. They had been compelled to get out another doctor, and he was expected on Sunday next. They usually paid their first class passages, which came to about £60.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thomson: No report was ever made against the sobriety of the defendant.

Mr. Thomson then submitted that the defendant was perfectly justified in terminating the agreement. The terms of that agreement were that the doctor should serve two years, but it also contained the proviso that should the doctor at any time, by insobriety, ill health, wilful disobedience, etc., be incapacitated from carrying out his duties the agreement should terminate. Now that agreement was terminated by the doctor doing certain things as he was entitled to do.

His Honour: Yes, get drunk and disobey the orders of his employers.

Mr. Thomson: There has never been any suggestion of drunkenness against him, my Lord.

His Honour: Oh, quite so; but now, tell me; what good was the taking of his *de hors* evidence?

Mr. Thomson: It showed that the defendant was morally justified.

His Honour: Morally? Immorally I should call it.

Mr. Thomson: They held out inducements to the defendant to come out; they promised to put him on the Calcutta run, but had not done so, and they told him there were always extra fees for embalming Chinese corpses.

His Honour: Quite so, that's extra and special work, but do you suppose that the company is going to kill the Chinese passengers for the doctor to embalm?

Mr. Thomson: Then again, nothing was said about his living on shore while the ship was laid up, and living on shore is more expensive than living on board where all is found. But the Company disputed his account.

His Honour: He cannot claim for drinks.

Mr. Thomson: No, my Lord, but he was put to a lot of extra expenses for cutting his baggage about, and one box went astray, and though he wrote to Mr. Gresson about it he never received any reply.

His Honour: Well, that's as may be, but I don't see what the missing trunk has to do with his plea of justification. He could not expect to make a profit out of his own misdeeds.

Mr. Thomson: But he is not profiting by it.

His Honour: He is drawing higher pay.

Mr. Thomson: But he has no agreement with the company, and is liable to be dismissed at a moment's notice, at Penang, Singapore, Saigon or elsewhere and have to find his own way home. He is therefore not profiting, as he loses his passage-money.

His Honour: So he ought let him stay here. After a lot of trouble and delay, we got hold of him for his *de hors* examination, but I cannot see what good it did.

Mr. Thomson: Besides, he was not paid as well as doctors in other companies.

His Honour: Oh come, come, Mr. Thomson; we have here his own admission that he was quite satisfied with the agreement, and the terms were better than he could expect at home.

Mr. Thomson: Yes, he was satisfied with the agreement when at home, but when he came out here he found the conditions prevailing altogether different to what he had been led to expect. The agreement was drawn by the plaintiffs, and the defendant was practically forced to sign it. They cannot draw up an agreement and then afterwards say what they meant to express was something different—they must be bound by it.

His Honour: It's a very one-sided agreement.

Mr. Thomson: Yes, that may be, but they drew it up, and they entered into it with their eyes open, and were bound by its terms and conditions. I submit that the defendant has not committed any breach of agreement and would ask that the case be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Dixon said that the construction his friend sought to put upon the agreement was not a good one. The intent on was that the defendant should serve two years, but his friend wanted to say that the defendant had only to get drunk to terminate the agreement.

Mr. Thomson: Oh, no; I protest against that. Nothing was ever alleged or suggested about drunkenness.

His Honour: No, no, drunkenness does not enter into the matter at all.

Mr. Dixon submitted that after all the evidence he must ask his Honour to find that a breach of the agreement had been committed and damages sustained by reason of such breach by the plaintiff company.

As regards the lost trunk no report of its loss had been received in the office, and he asked for judgment for plaintiffs.

His Honour had in this case the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company sued a doctor for breach of an agreement to serve them for two years, but to suit his own ends he breaks that agreement, and causes the company to suffer actual loss and damage. He was satisfied that there was no justification, and there would be judgment for the plaintiffs for \$1,000 damages and costs.

On the afternoon of the 26th ult., on the Police recreation ground, a bowling match between the Civil Service and the Police was rolled off. The Police team comprised Sergeant Pitt, Grant, Sip, and Inspector Cameron (skip). After an interesting game the Police ran out victors by 25 points to the Civil Service 12. The return match will probably be played on the late. Censor Chap. If the charges prove in correct.

## HOUSE PURCHASE IN HUNG HUM.

A CURIOUS CLAIM.

A curiously-mixed-up case was heard before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Justice of the Peace, in the Summary Court on the 27th inst., when Lin Wong, stonecutter, of No. 51, Matauchung, Hungum, and Ip Fuk, of No. 39 Matauchung, fought for payment of \$50 each by reason of a breach of a contract to serve the company for two years, of which he only served two months, was reached.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff company, Mr. O. D. Thomson representing the defendant.

Mr. Dixon said the evidence of the defendant was taken *de hors* on Saturday last, and he understood that his friend admitted \$1,000 damages.

Mr. Thomson: Oh, no; We admit damages to the extent of \$1,000 if any breach of the contract was committed—a very different thing. I wish to call Mr. Sutherland to speak as to whether any report was at any time made to the company against the defendant's sobriety.

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His Honour: Well, that's as may be, but I don't see what the missing trunk has to do with his plea of justification. He could not expect to make a profit out of his own misdeeds.

Mr. Thomson: But he is not profiting by it.

His Honour: He is drawing higher pay.

Mr. Thomson: But he has no agreement with the company, and is liable to be dismissed at a moment's notice, at Penang, Singapore, Saigon or elsewhere and have to find his own way home. He is therefore not profiting, as he loses his passage-money.

His Honour: So he ought let him stay here. After a lot of trouble and delay, we got hold of him for his *de hors* examination, but I cannot see what good it did.

Mr. Thomson: Besides, he was not paid as well as doctors in other companies.

His Honour: Oh come, come, Mr. Thomson; we have here his own admission that he was quite satisfied with the agreement, and the terms were better than he could expect at home.

Mr. Thomson: Yes, he was satisfied with the agreement when at home, but when he came out here he found the conditions prevailing altogether different to what he had been led to expect. The agreement was drawn by the plaintiffs, and the defendant was practically forced to sign it. They cannot draw up an agreement and then afterwards say what they meant to express was something different—they must be bound by it.

His Honour: It's a very one-sided agreement.

Mr. Thomson: Yes, that may be, but they drew it up, and they entered into it with their eyes open, and were bound by its terms and conditions. I submit that the defendant has not committed any breach of agreement and would ask that the case be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Dixon said that the construction his friend sought to put upon the agreement was not a good one. The intent on was that the defendant should serve two years, but his friend wanted to say that the defendant had only to get drunk to terminate the agreement.

Mr. Thomson: Oh, no; I protest against that. Nothing was ever alleged or suggested about drunkenness.

His Honour: No, no, drunkenness does not enter into the matter at all.

Mr. Dixon submitted that after all the evidence he must ask his Honour to find that a breach of the agreement had been committed and damages sustained by reason of such breach by the plaintiff company.

As regards the lost trunk no report of its loss had been received in the office, and he asked for judgment for plaintiffs.

His Honour had in this case the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company sued a doctor for breach of an agreement to serve them for two years, but to suit his own ends he breaks that agreement, and causes the company to suffer actual loss and damage. He was satisfied that there was no justification, and there would be judgment for the plaintiffs for \$1,000 damages and costs.

## CARRYING DEADLY WEAPONS.

MRS. AMY O'GILLAN BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

After many adjournments the trial of Mrs. Amy Gillan who was arrested some weeks ago at her residence, No. 1, Duddell Street, by Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan, on a charge of carrying a revolver and several rounds of ammunition without a permit and disorderly behaviour, was started at the Police Court, last Wednesday. Inspector Hanson, who conducted the case for the police, asked his Worship to take the revolver case first.

His Worship—She admits the charge.

Defendant—The revolver is not mine; it belongs to my husband.

His Worship—Can you prove it is hers?

Inspector Hanson—It was found in her possession.

Chan Kwai, a boy, who was formerly in defendant's employ when she resided at the Carlton House, said that on the morning of 18th January last he went to her room in response to a call. When he entered the room accused sprang out of bed, grabbed a revolver, pointed it at the witness, and said "I give you kill!"

His Worship—No one says "I give you kill!"

Defendant—Why did I do that?

His Worship—She says that you pointed a revolver at him because he was late.

A lady, residing at the Carlton House, said she received a letter on the 16th May, which she believed to be in the handwriting of the defendant. There was no signature attached to it.

The letter, a most vicious one, was handed to the accused, who denied authorship.

Another lady, also residing at the Carlton House, said she, too, received an anonymous letter on 8th June. She could not recognize the handwriting.

His Worship examined the two letters and came to the conclusion that both, judging from the envelope and the letter "M," were written by the same person.

Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan said that on the 8th ult., at about 2 p.m. in consequence of a telephone message received at the Central Police Station, he visited the Carlton House, and a lady handed him a letter. A warrant he obtained later and went to No. 1, Duddell Street, top floor, where he found accused. Witness told the woman that he came to search for arms. Defendant denied that she had any arms. Witness told her he knew she had, whereupon defendant went to a wardrobe and took out a revolver which was loaded in five chambers. After further wrangling she produced the ammunition. In his search witness found a slip of paper which, in quality, was the same as those letters received by the two previous witnesses. Her arrest followed.

Inspector Hanson said that he had more witnesses, one who had received similar letters, to call. One of these, he said, was a well-known restaurant keeper. He received a letter, alleged to be from the accused, warning him not to allow a certain lady in his premises.

His Worship—Have you not communicated with the officer commanding your corps?

Prisoner—No, I don't know whether they will keep me on.

When did you arrive at Shanghai?—The 7th or 8th of this month by the *Room*.

Have you got any papers certifying that you are absent on leave?—No, not here, they are in my box of clothes at Hongkong.

Is it written leave?—Yes, it is written, and signed by Capt. Collingwood of the R.M.C.

And does that give you two months' leave?

Yes.

Your leave did not extend from Hongkong?

—No, I should have informed the authorities. Why didn't you?—Well it would not have been much use. If I told them I was leaving the Colony I should not have got permission.

His Worship ordered the revolver and ammunition to be confiscated, and on the second charge bound the accused over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for one year.

The defendant was then called to the stand. She denied the story about threatening her "boy" denied writing the letters.

His Worship ordered the revolver and ammunition to be confiscated, and on the second charge bound the accused over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for one year.

You know what I am going to do with you; don't you?—Yes, send me back I suppose.

Yes, and I shall have to remain you in custody in the meantime. Have you received any promise of discharge?—If on the 31st July I paid the authorities \$100 I should receive my discharge papers.

His Worship—All I can do is this. If you can find security here that you are forthcoming when wanted and the Customs are prepared to keep you on I can ask the Consul-General to wire to Hongkong the facts saying you are here and have got work, but you must find security.

Accused said that Mr. Pollock, of the Shafesbury House, would go security for him.

His Worship remained in custody for not more than eight days, pending information from Hongkong. The question of bail was however soon followed and the first post-fatal dynasties came to an end in 205 B.C.

There are two glorious periods which a Chinese can never forget. The first is the beginning of the Han dynasty 206 B.C.—220 A.D.; and the other is the Tang period 618—922 A.D. The Great Emperor Wu Ti of the House of Han began his military career in the year 128 B.C. and before that he had already gained a decisive victory over the Hsiung-nu, probably the Turks of later annals, in order to turn their flank he conquered

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The programme of the third meeting which will be held at the Happy Valley this afternoon (weather permitting) is as follows:—

**Patrons**—His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.; His Excellency Maj.-Gen. R. G. Broadwood, C.B.; Commodore R. H. B. Stokes, R.N.

**Committee**—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (ex officio), H. E. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G.; Major Parker, C. H. Ricks, Esq., H. P. White, Esq., G. K. Hall Brutton, Esq., D. Macdonald, Esq., and Captain Thompson, Judge—C. H. Ross, Esq., and Major Parker.

**Clerk of the Scales**—D. Macdonald, Esq.

**Starer**—Major Parker.

**Time Keeper**—T. S. Forrest, Esq.

**Hon. Sec. and Treasurer**—R. F. C. Master, Esq.

**Handicappers**—H. P. White, Esq., and Major Parker.

**Clerk of the Scales**—D. Macdonald, Esq.

**Starer**—Major Parker.

**Time Keeper**—T. S. Forrest, Esq.

**Hon. Sec. and Treasurer**—R. F. C. Master, Esq.

**1.45 p.m.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE**—Handicap—For subscription griffins of this season 1906-07. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5, 1st prize: A cup presented by C. H. Ross, Esq., and prize: \$50. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Darius' Dreadnought, lost 1lb  
Mr. Dryasdust's Grey Tick, lost 7lb  
H. E. Mr. F. H. May's Highland Heather, lost 5lb

Mr. Medicos' Nigel, lost 1lb

Dr. T. F. Nobels' No Savvy, lost 1lb

2.45 p.m.—GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10st, 6lb. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5lb. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5lb. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5lb. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the race for the cup, counting points for a first, 2 for a second, and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a race. Any winner of the race to carry 5lb. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 5lb. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties—Accumulated up to 15lb. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and \$25 to second pony out of the Club funds. At the conclusion of the season a cup, value \$50, will be presented to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

Mr. Dryasdust's Coxcomb, lost 2lb

Mr. E. Kadoorie's Manchurian Chief, lost 6lb

Mr. Godfrey Master's Blue Nile, lost 1lb

3.45 p.m.—LADIES' NOMINATION—EGO AND SPOON RACE.—Each lady will be provided with a spoon; at the word "Go" lady will throw her spoon to the gentleman nominated by her who will be standing dismounted a short distance away. Gentleman, after obtaining spoon to mount and gallop to a basket in which a number of eggs will be placed, dismount and obtain an egg, mount with egg and spoon and return to lady carrying egg in spoon, hand egg and spoon to lady who will run carrying egg in spoon to a post about 10 yards away. First lady past post with egg intact properly carried in spoon to win. There will be a line drawn across the course, a short distance on the winning side of the basket; any gentlemen touching egg with any part of hand after crossing this line will be disqualified. Another line will be drawn across the course about 10 yards from the winning post, gentlemen must pull up before crossing this line; any gentleman crossing this line before he has handed his egg and spoon to lady will be disqualified. After throwing spoons to gentleman ladies will retire to side of the course and wait till gentleman nominated returns with egg and spoon to the line where he must pull up. Lady must not touch egg with any part of hand. Half of the eggs will be hard boiled. Open to members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$5, 1st and 2nd prizes presented by the Club. Post entries.

4.55 p.m.—HURDLE RACE.—For China ponies. Distance about one mile and a quarter. Catch weights to st. 8 lb. Winner of hurdle race at last Gymkhana 5lb. extra. Entrance fee \$5, 1st prize: A cup presented by His Excellency Mr. F. H. May, and prize: \$5. (Entrance fees to go to winner.) Post entries. No race unless four starters.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton's Sanghoi, lost 8lb

Mr. Rolason's Beaufort, lost 5lb

Mr. C. H. Ross' Beaufort, lost 8lb

Mr. C. H. Ross' Minnoch, lost 13lb

5.15 p.m.—TENT PEGGING CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by His Excellency Major-General Broadwood, C.B., for China ponies. To be run for five times and to be won by the rider scoring most marks at the end of the season. Best of three runs at each meeting. Points for pace and style. Open to members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Winner of this event at previous Gymkhanas this season to count marks scored by them at this meeting. Towards aggregate only. Memento presented at this meeting to be taken by riders scoring highest number exclusive of previous winners. Entrance fee \$5. A memento presented to the 1st and at each meeting. Post entries.

Mr. W. G. Clarke.

Mr. W. S. Dupre.

Mr. R. F. C. Master.

Mr. C. H. Ross.

6.45 p.m.—WELTER RACE.—About 3 furlongs. For all China ponies. Catch weights over 13 stone. Riders and ponies in the regular racing events at this meeting to be barred. Open to members of the Jockey Club and members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$5, 1st prize: A cup presented by John Paterson, Esq., and prize: \$5. Post entries.

Mr. M. H. Logan's Paisley's Pride, 13st 1lb.

Commander Magendie's Polar Star, 13st 1lb.

Mr. Godfrey Master's Dray, 13st 1lb.

Mr. Rolason's Minnoch, 13st 1lb.

Mr. W. S. Slade's Zepher, 13st 1lb.

Mr. T. C. Vernon's Quicksand, 13st 1lb.

Mr. H. Tiffenbach's Emerald King, 13st 1lb.

Mr. Sherlock's Dublin, 13st 1lb.

7.45 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE.—Handicap—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5lb. Entrance fee \$5, 1st prize: A cup presented by J. R. M. Smith, Esq., and prize: \$5. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. C. Paul Chater's Rust, lost 4lb.

Mr. W. G. Clarke's Caisis, lost 6lb.

Mr. Darius' Dreadnought, lost 7lb.

Mr. Dryasdust's Grey Tick, lost 1lb.

Do. Coxcomb, lost 1lb.

Messrs. T. F. Hoogh and R. Shaw's Pride of Cadzow, lost 1lb.

H. E. Mr. F. H. May's Highland Heather, lost 4lb.

Mr. Mad Dog's Nigel, lost 1lb.

Mr. A. McRory's Southdown, lost 1lb.

Mr. Outlaw's Robin Hood (aka As Usual), lost 1lb.

Mr. Rolason's Bonsoir, lost 1lb.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel and the officers of the 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, the band of the Regiment will play the following selections:—

## PROGRAMME.

1.—March.....El Capitan, by Souza  
2.—March.....Love's Last Word.  
3.—March.....The Star of Thurban.  
4.—Valse.....Amourous, by Berger.  
5.—March.....The Liberty Bell, by Souza.  
6.—Selection.....from The Orchestra of Cyril.  
7.—Three Dances from Henry VIII, by German.  
8.—Selection.....from The Three Little Maids, by Rubens.  
9.—God Save the King.

## GYMKHANA NOTES.

It is time to suggest that the weather of Saturday will be unfavourable, but all who are interested in racing will sincerely trust that the elements on this occasion will exhibit a more favourable aspect than has characterised the atmospheric conditions which have prevailed at the preceding meetings.

Training during the past week has been carried out with as much vigour and interest as preceding ones, and no doubt some fair times have been recorded. I append some of the times for the benefit of your racing readers:—

June 26th.

Manchurian Chief, three-quarters of a mile, 5.45, last quarter 32.  
Nigel, one mile, 2.25, last quarter 33.

Highland Heather accompanied Nigel in this turn-out and ran home winner by a neck, H. E. Mr. F. H. May riding.

Coxcomb, three-quarters, 1.18, last quarter 30.  
The best gallop done during the training. Grey Tick, three-quarters, 1.40, last quarter 32.

June 29th.

There were several spectators present at this morning's gallops. The course was dry and fast. Times registered were good.

Blue Nile, one mile, 2.16, last quarter 37.  
Coxcomb, same distance, 1.45, last quarter 34.  
His finish was not considered good.

Manchurian Chief, 2.15, last quarter 34.  
Prize of Cadzow, 2.22, last quarter 37. Finishing tired.

Dreadnought, 2.21, last quarter 35.  
Nigel, 2.26, last quarter 34.

Highland Heather, 2.23, last quarter 33.  
Nigel accompanied, but was outdistanced.

Crisis, one mile and a quarter, 42, 37, 38, 31.  
No Wauchee, one mile, 2.23, last quarter 33.

Grey Tick, one mile, 2.25, last quarter 33.  
No Save, three-quarters, 1.46, last quarter 31.

The race which will cause some amusement this meeting will be the Welter Race, in which "amateurs" will have a chance of coming before the limelight. The great old Zepher will take part, too. He will be ridden by Mr. Slade. The flemish, who is listed to ride Emerald King, is looked upon with favour. He will ride, so I believe, one pound overweight, but having already succeeded in getting off three pounds this week!

The Hurdle Race which proved nothing less than a farce at the last meet will possibly be of some interest. Beaufort, who is still favourite, will ride five pounds overweight, but Dryasdust's Sanguine is in better form now, he being considered also the best jumper. It is doubtful, however, if Dublin will start. Piccany, who started well last month, but who fell over himself at the third jump from home and refused the last jump, is also a candidate. It really depends now on the kind of mettle the Weather Man for Saturday's sport.

G.Y.S.

## THE RETURN OF VICEROY TSUN.

The question of the hour is the return of H. E. Viceroy Tsun, and opinions are freely claiming, writes the Canton correspondent of the N. C. D. News on 16th ult. The mere fact that he raises only opposition in many quarters need not be taken as conclusive evidence that he is not a suitable Viceroy for the Liang Kwang. At the same time it cannot be denied that he seems to have the defects of his qualities. He is energetic, but his energies are not always well directed, and he appears—if universal report does not traduce him—to lack what may be called a calm outlook on life. He is too fond of Berserk methods, he has heard of our old friend "fortifier in it," but never of "suaviter in modo." Hence he creates unnecessary friction, and he does not stand for what might be called the "new idea" in China, namely, to govern more by consent and less by sheer force. But it must not be forgotten that in these days of transition, above all things a strong hand is needed in the provinces, as it is a curious fact that the Chinese, almost more than any other race, have a capacity for passing by nearly instantaneous gradation from a law-abiding frame of mind to instant anarchy. The problem of ruling modern China is hard to solve, and he who will succeed in it will be required to do so with a grim sense of humour that can scarcely manage their own Chinese servants. If these good people felt the strain for a few months of holding a great province together, they would see things from a different angle and be less ready to condemn the average Chinese Governor. He has indeed to grapple with stern reality, and may do so in a way that Western nations have happily outgrown, but nothing can be worse than letting the social fabric go to pieces. Reform is admittedly desirable, but law and order come first, and it is a childish theory that by uprooting the existing government China will be emancipated from all her political troubles. The first effect of revolution would be to produce a state of blood and agony too hideous to contemplate, and there is no guarantee that the end of it all would be better government. That will come gradually, especially if the Foreign Powers would honestly help it, but there is no force either spiritual or material within China itself to do strong enough to change the present system into that so vaguely outlined by the patriotic party.

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Entrance fee \$5, 1st prize: A cup presented by His Excellency Mr. F. H. May, and prize: \$5. (Entrance fees to go to winner.) Post entries.

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Mr. Rolason's Bonsoir, lost 1lb.

Mr. C. Paul Chater's Rust, lost 4lb.

Mr. W. G. Clarke's Caisis, lost 6lb.

Mr. Darius' Dreadnought, lost 7lb.



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

NEW SERIES No. 5504

晚六十二月五五年三十三緒光

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.

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J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
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Hongkong, 8th June, 1907.

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TAKEO TAKAMICHI,  
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J. R. M. SMITH,  
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INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

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Hongkong, 19th May, 1907.

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THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

London, 14th January, 1907.

E. JUNG,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1907.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

" 6 " ..... 3% "

" 3 " ..... 2% "

London, 14th January, 1907.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

" 6 " ..... 3% "

" 3 " ..... 2% "

J. BORTIE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 16, Des Vaux Road Central.

London, 14th January, 1907.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

" 6 " ..... 3% "

" 3 " ..... 2% "

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London, 14th January, 1907.

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Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

" 6 " ..... 3% "

## Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND  
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAV,".....	2,363 tons.....	Captain H. D. Jones.
" " "POWAN,".....	2,338 "	W. A. Valentine.
" " "FATSHAN,".....	2,260 "	C. V. Lloyd.
" " "KINSHAN,".....	1,095 "	B. Branch.
" " "HEUNGSHAN,".....	1,998 "	R. D. Thomas.

Departure from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5.30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mail, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN,".....	1,651 tons.....	Captain E. H. Grainger.
" " "SUI-TAI,".....	1,651 "	G. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,".....	219 tons.....	Captain T. Hamlin.
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Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7.30 A.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,".....	588 tons.....	Captain J. Wilcox (Laid up.)
" " "NANNING,".....	569 "	Mackinon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,

Or of BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWINE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907. [9]

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF  
STEAMERS

OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDÉS ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU,".....	1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN,".....	1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).

Canton Agents:—Messrs. E. Pasquet &amp; Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETT & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. [10]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.  
HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UL,".....	
---------------------------------------	--

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 5 DAYS.

THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUHINO, TAKHING and WUCHOW.

They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip..... 50c.

These steamers have Excellent Cabin Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,  
AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.

HONGKONG. [11]

Hongkong, 6th October, 1906.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE  
BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.

From

Expected on  
or about

Will leave for

On or about

TIJILWONG..... JAPAN Second half June

TIJIBODAS... JAVA First half July

IN PORT JAVA PORTS

TIJLATJAP... JAVA First half July

TIJMAHI.... JAVA First half July

TIJIPANAS... JAPAN First half July

TIKINI..... JAPAN Second half July

These steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1907. [12]

## Bentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,  
THE LATEST METHOD  
OF DENTISTRY.AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1905. [61]TSIN TING,  
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.  
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.REASONABLE FEES.  
Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1904. [60]

(60)

## Intimation.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## NO. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 876, 106, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

## THE FADE OF MAN-EATERS.

Man-eating tigers have been for some time very troublesome in the neighbourhood of Lahaghat in the Almora district; but it is now hoped that the animals which did damage have been accounted for. In the beginning of March, Mr. E. L. Wildblood shot a tiger, found to be a man-eater, and was paid the reward of Rs 200 offered by the Local Government. Human kills continued to occur. About midday, on the 11th May, some 25 women were gathering leaves together when 1 tiger appeared and seizing a young girl carried her off with hardly a sound. Mr. Corbett of Naini Tal, who was in the neighbourhood, succeeded in shooting it the next day. These two tigers caused the death of about seven persons, nearly all females. The one which Mr. Wildblood shot measured eight feet one inch. The second one was of small size, but not young, and had on one side lost both the upper and lower canine teeth. Both of them had old bullets in them. The local Government, instead of paying a money reward, for the second tiger, determined to present Mr. Corbett with a rifle, the barrel with a gun, and the patrull with a hunting knife, with suitable inscriptions on them, and the Lieutenant-Governor proposed to take the opportunity of presenting them himself.

## A NEW COMPASS.

Peter Peregrinus, who lived about 1269, is understood to be the inventor of the pivoted mariner's compass. Many and notable are the improvements which since that date have been made in this all important aid to safe navigation. Indeed, one might almost suppose that there was little room for any new idea on this subject. A spirit compass, which differs in one notable particular from other compasses, has, however, recently been devised by Mr. J. C. Dobbie.

As regards the need for this new compass, the inventor explains that in these days of high speed steamers, where the compass is frequently placed well forward in the vessel, there is apparently a twisting motion of the ship as she makes her way through the water. This motion, together with the greater vibration experienced because of the forward position in which the steering compass is placed in fast modern steamers, has a disturbing effect on the compass card. To overcome this trouble Mr. Dobbie has prepared a spirit compass, the essential feature of which is the reduced size of the floating card in proportion to the diameter of the compass bowl. It is a well-known scientific fact that if a vessel containing liquid is subjected to motion, that motion is imparted to the liquid itself, the area of disturbance of the contained fluid being greatest at the sides of the containing vessel. The principle of the new compass is that, by removing the periphery of the card further than usual from the inside surface of the bowl—in other words, using a smaller card—greater steadiness will be obtained. Thus, by using a 7 inch card in a 10 inch bowl, and at the same time leaving a considerable space between the body of the float and the bottom of the bowl, it is claimed that a sea compass under all conditions is obtained. In regard to the necessary error of parallax owing to the distance of the card from the "huber's point," this is obviated by introducing a special "huber line" in proximity to the compass card.

It is known, principally from experience gathered on the trial trips of fast steamers over shallow water, that the bottom interferes with the free movement of the ship which is steaming above. It is the same in the compass, and hence the need for a deep spirit bowl. In this new compass, which is specially designed for fast mail and passenger steamers and also for torpedo-boats and fighting ships, the card is of tale, suspended on a pivot of very hard metal working in an agate cap. It is known, that if the compass needles, which direct the card, are made of a greater length than, say, four inches, the needles may have the effect of inducing magnetism into the correcting globes placed on either side of the binnacle. To prevent this, the needles of the Dobbie compass are not longer than four inches. This patent spirit compass, with its smaller card, will, we understand, shortly be placed on the market—*Salisbury Gazette*.

## CEYLON "AN EXCELLENTLY GOVERNED COLONY."

Such is the dictum of the *Spectator* reviewer in dealing with Colonel Murray's "Imperial Outposts," but the Editor should read the History of our Railways in our pamphlet which shows how lamentably the Colonial Office has failed to keep up with the requirements of the Colony. We quote:"The chapter on Ceylon does justice to that excellently governed Crown Colony; but the financial comparison between Ceylon and the self-governing Colonies is a lapis unworthy of Colonel Murray's general good sense. There can be no comparison of any value, between the conditions of life among Cinghalas and Australians or Canadians. When we have Crown Colony government applied to people who could govern themselves, if they would, or if there were enough of them, we see at once that among the British unofficial class in Singapore, which Colonel Murray is himself the first to deplore. We must pass over his strictures on the unnecessary expensive arbitration on the Singapore harbour works, and can only mention his warnings about the dangers of the "yellow peril" at Shanghai."—*Ceylon Observer*.

## NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subcription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than "IN CENTS (20c) per Single Copy."

## THE MANAGER.

*Hongkong Telegraph Co. Ltd.*

## Hongkong, 20th September, 1907. [12]

(12)

## TO LET.

TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 14, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tones &amp; Co.). Apply to— HO TUNG, Comptrollers Department, Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co., Hongkong, 4th April, 1907. [11]

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon. HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon, from 1st August next. Apply to— COMPRADORE, Barretto &amp; Co., Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [10]

## TO



## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CLARET.

	Per case, 1 doz. fls.	Per case, 1 doz. fls.
ST. ESTEPHE	... \$ 7.50	\$ 8.50
ST. JULIEN	... 9.00	10.00
LA ROSE	... 12.00	13.00
CHATEAU HAUT BRION	... 18.00	20.00
LARRIVET	... 22.00	24.00
CHATEAU MOUTON	... 25.00	—
D'ARMAILHACQ	... 22.00	—
CHATEAU PONTET	... 25.00	—
CARNET	... 30.00	—
CHATEAU LA TOUR	... 30.00	—
CARNET	... 44.00	—
CHATEAU RAUZAN	... 44.00	—
CHATEAU LAFITE	... 50.00	—

OUR CLARETS, including the lowest priced, are of exceptional value, and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape.

CLARETS from the celebrated Chateaux above mentioned, are too well known to connoisseurs to need comment, and we can confidently recommend them as mature and in fine condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
Hongkong, 5th June, 1907.The Hongkong Telegraph  
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.

## THE QUESTION OF SUBSIDIARY COINS.

It will be remembered that at a recent meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne made a series of enquiries relative to the subsidiary coinage of Hongkong, to which the Colonial Secretary replied that "a notification to the public on the subject of subsidiary coin generally is being considered." Mr. Osborne also enquired whether the Government would inform the public that British subsidiary coins are legal tender up to \$2 in silver or \$1 in copper on each bill. To that the Colonial Treasurer replied that there was no objection to adding that fact to the notification. In the current issue of the *Government Gazette* the notification to which the Colonial Treasurer referred is published, and gives substantial effect to Mr. Osborne's request. The notification contains no more information than has been generally known by the better-informed people of Hongkong and, of course, by the entire body of merchants and traders in the Colony. The only fact which is apparent to those not dealing with the question of currency and exchange, as an everyday affair, is the fact that the coins minted at Canton or other places in China are only eight-ninths of the value of the standard coin of the Colony. The rest of the information which makes up the text of the notification is the fact that the legal tender of Hongkong subsidiary coins is one of \$2 nominal value in silver and \$1 in copper. That is a matter of common knowledge even, we may presume, among the schoolboys of the city. One important fact, however, to be adduced from the information imparted in the official communication is that all coins tendered to Government departments by the public in payment of monies due to the Government will not be put into circulation again. Such coins, we are informed, the Government intend to send to the melting-pot and so reduce the amount in circulation to one actually "required by the necessities of business in the Colony." If by the return of the two million odd dollars of subsidiary coins, which is the amount estimated that has been put into circulation in the Colony, by a process of elementary arithmetic let us multiply by 200 and we arrive at the enormous total of \$20,000,000 which the Colony might be required to pay for the privilege of calling in the subsidiary coins, allowing, of course, a certain amount for what is considered as being required by the necessities of business in the Colony. That amount is for all practical purposes, as

at present ascertainable, an indefinite figure, and he will be a bold statistician who will attempt to say, even approximately, what "the necessities of the Colony" are in such a matter. There is no authority who can venture upon a reliable opinion. How the difficulty of overcoming the influx of the provincial coins of China into the Colony by prohibiting them from getting into circulation can be met is the crux of the whole situation. We have heard the Government decreed on every hand for its policy in connection with one of the most difficult financial problems of the hour, as affecting the commercial prosperity of Hongkong. But we reiterate the view we once before expressed that the Colonial authorities are far from being to blame for the present deadlock, which we have arrived at mainly by the supineness of the traders in accepting the alien coins and putting them into circulation in the course of their business in Hongkong and its vicinity. A few years ago when the problem presented none of the acute features which it does to-day the Government did the Chamber of Commerce the honour of approaching it for its advice on the matter, and in doing so we must give credit to the administration at the time for consulting a body which should certainly have been possessed of the best information and of the practical experience which might guide the Government in steering a clear course in the question of the standard currency in Hongkong for its trade requirements. Looking up past volumes of the Chamber's transactions we find that the information given the Government by that august body of merchants and traders was to the effect that Hongkong was powerless to restrict the importation of foreign coins into the Colony for fear of the retaliatory measures which the Government of Kwangtung might be advised to take and return to the Colony, the many millions of small coins which had found their way into favour amongst the Chinese in the interior of that province and beyond. Now the same difficulty presents itself to the Government of Hongkong in a far more aggravated form for the reason that since the time to which we allude millions of coins have been minted profitably to the provincial treasury of Canton, and sent out to Hongkong where they have found ready circulation and acceptance. That the Government finds itself impotent to decree the prohibition of the alien Chinese coin is evident from the fact that not even so much as a tentative effort is made on any suggestion offered in the notification on the subject under discussion. It has been often and often urged that, because the Straits Settlements, Siam and the Philippines had found it practicable to prohibit the influx of foreign coins into their territories, there was no reason why Hongkong should not promulgate a decree against the coins issued by the Viceroy of Canton and dumped into our great entrepot of trade in Hongkong. Of course, the advocates of prohibition cannot be aware of the difficulties of such a policy, as the hinterland trade of the places cited is controlled absolutely by their respective governments, whereas our own hinterland is China itself, which presents an insuperable difficulty in legislating in a matter of such vital importance to the trade interests of Hongkong and China itself. Moreover, the army of officers which would be required by the anomalous introduction of a preventive service in the free port of Hongkong so as to detect the importation of the prohibited currency would involve such an enormous expenditure that it would militate against any and whatever advantage that might accrue to the trade of the Colony by the enforcement of such a prohibition. That is, of course, assuming that such a prohibition could be made effective, but we argue that it could never be so; first, by reason of the fact that Hongkong is a free port; second, by reason also of the fact that many scores of junks enter all the ports of the island and the New Territories every twenty-four hours; and also by the difficulties which the maritime communications of the port and the mainland present in maintaining an effective excise service. No sane individual in the Colony will argue that the freedom of the port should be destroyed simply to keep out the coins of a foreign government, when it is in the power of the traders themselves, if they were to cooperate amongst themselves, to reject the foreign subsidiary tokens tendered in payment in the ordinary course of business. By the publication of the notification not one step is advanced towards the adoption of any remedial measures to overcome the currency difficulties of Hongkong. The Government is powerless. The situation has been created by the merchants and traders themselves, and by the moneychangers, whose business it is to turn a profitable dollar out of their exchange transactions. Let the commercial section of the community combine to resist the acceptance of the foreign coin and then we will find that the difficulty will automatically resolve itself in the currency of Canton being so depreciated that it will be accepted, only at its intrinsic value. If its local market value should by any circumstance go

below the metal price of the token then coin as the provincial mints may agree to do, if it has no market for its production by the irrevocable law of supply and demand, the Government of Canton will find itself compelled in its own interest to desist from turning out a coin which is debased in the eyes of the commercial community of Hongkong.

## PROSPEROUS SHANGHAI.

Hongkong and Shanghai are so indissolubly bound together in a community of interests which extends to every branch of business and social life that the affairs of the Northern Settlement are of general interest to the residents in this Colony. That interest is specially directed to the trade operations of Shanghai and there is not a meeting of merchants there which is not scanned and read with attention by the investing public of Hongkong. The report of the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. H. Elgar Hobson, on the trade of the port last year should, in these circumstances, find a wider public than those which are generally issued by the Statistical Department of the Imperial Maritime Customs and, as will be seen later, it merits that consideration on its own intrinsic value. The Commissioner begins in the best spirit of the well-satisfied official, for his remarks that, "The most interesting characteristic of the condition of Shanghai generally during the year 1906 has been the ever-increasing expansion of the town in every direction." He states that new extensions are constantly being developed and that new schemes are daily maturing. Reference is made to the engineering and architectural works begun or completed, and proceeds to deal with the enormous expansion in the motor-car trade, to which we may have occasion in a future article to refer. In fact the entire section which goes under the sub-head of "local" is a testimony to the progress of Shanghai in the right direction. Educational facilities are improving; scientific studies are becoming popular, and the immense success attained by the local Dock Company during the last few years has naturally attracted competitors, who have recently so increased in numbers as to seriously threaten the hitherto unquestioned supremacy." With regard to the revenue of the Customs it will not be pleasant reading for the Britisher to learn that the duties paid by vessels flying the British flag have fallen by over half a million Taikwan taels, but that does not mean to say that the British mercantile marine is in any great danger of losing its leading position, for while the duty paid by the British flag amounted to over seven million taels the nearest competitors, the Germans, only paid a million and a half, the Japanese ranking third, with slightly over one million. The total collection was over 18 million taels, showing an increase of about three-quarters of a million taels above the collection of the preceding year, which was already the largest on record. The increase is mainly under export duties (over HK. Tls. 300,000), but the increase of over HK. Tls. 180,000 in tonnage dues is a testimony to the ever-growing size of steamers visiting the port. Under flag distribution, as compared with the figures for 1905, it is noticeable that the duties paid under the British flag show a decrease of over half a million taels, while the Japanese flag exhibits an interesting increase of over 1 million, having augmented 700 per cent., and immediately recovered, with interest, their trade lost during the war. The German flag has held its own, with a slight increase of about HK. Tls. 200,000; while the Chinese flag remains almost stationary, with a slight improvement of HK. Tls. 60,000. It will be observed that no less than 5,419 drawbacks (HK. Tls. 146,707) were marked for cash payment during the year, as compared with 3,022 (HK. Tls. 96,360) in 1905. The new facilities for rapidly obtaining issue of drawbacks, as introduced from the 1st December, 1903, having evidently proved of advantage to merchants, who now utilise them freely." Entering the domain of foreign trade, the Commissioner states that the gross value of arrivals aggregated over 2,272 million taels, against 2,321 million taels in 1905; but these figures cover the vast stocks of piece goods ordered at the close of the Russo-Japanese war, and sanguine buyers in many cases over-estimated the stocks that they would be able to dispose of. Consequently, the local reserves of piece goods increased enormously, as the stocks gradually resumed its normal course during the first half of the year, and during the latter half, the falling off was nearly universal, reaching in some cases to over 33 per cent. Indian yarns, it is stated, lead in the market, but they do not command anything like the value of Japanese or certain local varieties. Russian oil has disappeared altogether from the Shanghai market; American case oil shows a decrease of some fifteen million gallons, while Sumatra oil has increased by over 60 per cent., which must be good reading for the shareholders of the joint British and Java Company, which controls the oil-fields in the South. The total tonnage of all the vessels visiting the port during the year aggregated 17,312,908 tons, or nearly three

million more than during 1905. The mere number of vessels engaged, especially sailing vessels under the Japanese and native flags, of little weight, since such are mainly launch-towed craft on the Soochow-Hangchow traffic. Among the foreign flags the British flag shows a decrease of about 100,000 tons, while the Japanese exhibit the remarkable increase of over 500 per cent., having gone up for steamer tonnage from 488,653 in 1905 to 1,360,000. The French flag also shows a notable increase of about double the preceding year's figures, viz., 773,249 steamer tonnage, against 433,500. This is chiefly due to the fact that there has been a new line of three magnificent river steamers bearing the French flag. It is worthy of note, says the Commissioner, that many of these local lines, the French, German and Japanese among others, are in receipt of subsidies from their respective Governments, which enable them to compete under very advantageous conditions with other lines less favourably situated. The large Danish steamers running to Vladivostok are practically Russian owned, and run in connexion with the Trans-Siberian Railway. The transfer of flag will probably be arranged before long, thereby entitling the company to claim a subsidy from the Russian Government as mail carriers. The opium imports amounted to 13,658 piculs as compared with 13,908 in 1905 and 10,285 in 1906, while the value increased from five or six million taels. From the Customs point of view Shanghai is flourishing, and it will be the wish of those in Hongkong, who are interested in the Northern Settlement, that its prosperity may be reflected in the balance-sheets of the numerous companies in which local investors are interested.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German mail of the 5th June was delivered in London on the 5th inst.

THE following telegram has been received by the Colonial Secretary from the Consul-General at Newchow:—"Quarantine imposed against Hongkong."

MR. D. W. Tratman has been appointed to act as Police Magistrate in the islands of the New Territories during the absence on vacation of Mr. P. P. J. Wadehouse, or until further notice, with effect from the 2nd instant.

A CHINAMAN, who gave the name of Tong Yik, and who stated that he was a "boy" employed at the Hongkong Club, was arrested in Queen's Road Central, last night, for stealing a gold ear-pick from a woman. The woman, Liu So, residing at 17, Gough Street, carried the ear-pick in her hair. Accused was alleged to have gone up behind her, grabbed the pick, and tried to get away, but he was brought up by the crowd. He was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, in the Police Court, this forenoon, on a charge of street snatching. The case was adjourned.

TWO junks, owners of licensed junks Nos. 510261 and 510262, came before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, in the Police Court, this morning, on a charge of cruelty to animals. Police Sergeant Blackman of No. 7 Police Station, who prosecuted, said that on the second instant he went aboard the accused's junks, which were moored alongside the prayer wall, at Kennedy Town and saw that there were sixty cows on each junk. Each cow was tied by the nose, the end of the rope being fastened to the bottom of the junk, causing the cattle needless suffering as they were unable to move. The junks pleaded ignorance. His Worship fixed a fine of \$25 each, which was paid.

RETURNS of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th June, 1907, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:

Banks.	Average Specie in Amount.	Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$3,197,611	\$1,300,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	16,338,873	11,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	215,799	100,000
Total	\$19,521,283	\$1,400,000

WHERE a number of fitters, who reside at No. 14, Sudder Street, Tai-kok-tui, returned home from work last evening they found the place ransacked and property to the value of \$45,000 stolen. Most of the property that was carried away belonged to two men, who lost no time in communicating with Sergeant Sims at Sam-shui-poo Police Station. Meanwhile it became known that the cook employed by the fitters had disappeared. He was traced to a house some distance away, where the stolen property was discovered. At the Police Court, to-day, the cook, Cheung Chat, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft and he was sentenced by Mr. Hazelton to six weeks' hard labour and six months' imprisonment.

THE 21st half-yearly report of the Japan Flour Milling Company for the period from December to May last, just published, shows the net profit for the period to be Y110,166, including Y37,791, surplus brought over from the previous period. Of this sum, Y14,285 has been paid for a dividend at the rate of 23 per cent. per annum, Y4,400 has been placed to the reserve, Y10,000 to the reserve for the depreciation of machinery, plant and buildings, Y7,700 for bonuses to officials, a surplus of Y4,781 being carried forward. The authorised capital of the company is Y1,000,000, of which Y100,000 is paid up, with a reserve aggregating Y85,000, while debentures have been issued to the amount of Y20,000. Of the capital, Y100,000 is invested in the premises, machinery and plant.

The price of Dragon Flag has gone up 10 per cent. in Bangkok in view of the decorations in honour of the Chinese man-of-war visit. There is also a great demand for pyrotechnics, of which a great display is expected to take place.—*Siam Free Press*.

WHILE on board the steamer *Fau Sang* yesterday afternoon inspecting emigrants, Detective Sergeant Grant being suspicious as to the genuineness of one of the coolies called for his passage ticket, the man had none. He was arrested. On the way to the Central Police Station he gave such information to the sergeant which led to the arrest of another man—Wan Chung, a boarding-house runner, residing at 160, Connaught Road Central—on a charge of attempting to ship a man to Singapore without permission. They were both arraigned before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Police Court, to-day. The runner was fined \$75, and the coolie was discharged.

A BIG dealer named Ma Kwai and a boarding-house runner, Si Lo Nam, of 9, Renaecker Street, were convicted at the Police Court, to-day, for being concerned in a kidnapping venture. Detective Sergeant Murison prosecuted. On the 21st June last the two defendants kidnapped three boys—the eldest being twelve years of age—from Canton and brought them to Hongkong. After detaining them for a few days here the boys were put on board a vessel bound for Hoi Fun. On arrival at Sa Mun, midway to their destination, the master became known and the Customs authorities arrested the kidnappers and shipped them back to Hongkong, at the same time notifying the police. Mr. Orme sentenced one of the accused to nine months' imprisonment and the other to three months. The boys were returned to their parents.

ERICKANT APPLETON, of Yau-mati Police Station, arraigned three Hungchow boilermakers before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, this morning, at the Police Court, on a charge of stealing a silver watch and a "si k" chain, valued at \$7, from Lau Cheung, a butcher, yesterday. According to the evidence, of the complainant it would appear that last evening while on his way home on a bicycle he dropped his watch and chain in Gaseoine Road. One of the defendants picked them up and refused to return them to the butcher, unless something was given to him to buy tea. The butcher gave the man seventy cents, but that was refused. He wanted \$1.10. As the butcher did not look like paying that amount the boilermaker and his two chums started off with the watch. A policeman brought him back, however. The Court sent the first accused to six weeks' hard labour; the second to three weeks, and the third was discharged.

A JAPANESE contemporary observes that when all the flour mills in Japan are in full working order, large quantities of cotton cloth bags will be required for packing flour and wheat. About 7,000 koku of wheat will be required daily, and of this quantity 4,000 koku can be supplied in Japan, the remaining 3,000 koku being imported from abroad, or about 1,000,000 koku a year, representing 110,000,000 in value. Already foreign merchants in Japan are consulting with the flour-mills for contracts for the supply of wheat. Two or three foreign firms are also offering to import cotton bags for flour. The managers of the flour mills, however, have ascertained that bags can be made with advantage of sheetings produced by Japanese weaving and spinning mills. There will be about 10 mills soon in operation, and the total daily output of flour will amount to 25,720 bags. When to this is added the output of the Mausui mill and the Toda mill at Hankow, the total will increase to 30,000 bags, and the total quantity of Japanese sheeting required for bags it is estimated will amount to 365,000 pieces, valued at Y730,000. This will be a new and profitable market for Japanese sheeting.

AT a meeting of the Northwestern Miller's Association in Seattle last month flour prices, both for local sale and for export, were advanced 25 cents per barrel. This makes the basis on patents for the home trade, \$4.75, and on export, \$3.80. The advance on the export, however, is nominal, the agreement being that the rate be 15 cents per barrel except in the case of any individuals who might care to raise the quotations the additional 10 cents. For the present, according to the millers, it will make little difference whether the advance is 15 or 25 cents, as no effort is now making to book any orders. All the Puget Sound mills have orders ahead to carry them up to July 1, at which time there may be a change in the wheat conditions, and in the nature of the competition offered in the Orient. The advance just made puts American flour at an average of about 50 to 75 cents a barrel higher than the Australian. The Liverpool wheat market is moving up, however, which will have its effect on the Australian flour market. The matter of traffic conditions, as they affect the moving of wheat and flour, came in for some discussion, but no action was taken toward compelling or even requesting the railroads to give a more prompt service, it being the opinion of those present that the railroads were treating the millers as well as they could.

SHIPPING AND MAIIS.

MAILS DUE.

French (Tonkin) 7th inst.

Indian (Hopping) 8th inst.

American (Doris) 9th inst.

India (Kumta) 13th inst.

India (Kutseang) 18th inst.

The a.s. Saint Patrick left Keeling to-day, and is due here on 8th inst., about noon.

The N. Y. K. K. (Kanagawa) for the port of 5th inst., and is expected here on 8th inst.

The N. Y. K. K. (Yokohama) for the port of 5th inst., and is expected here on 8th inst.

The Imperial German Mail a.s. (Prinz Adalbert) which left Nagasaki

## Telegrams.

[Readers.]

## The Income Tax.

London, 4th July.

During the discussion on the Income Tax, Mr. Asquith, in reply to Mr. Seymour King, said that an important concession would be made, agreeing to pensions, &c. for past services being classed as earned income, thus benefiting by the lower rate. The concession also applies to widows and children's pensions.

## Sir Harry Maclean Captured by Raisuli.

Sir Harry Maclean has been treacherously captured by Raisuli.

Raisuli persuaded Sir Harry Maclean to meet him personally, accompanied by only four men.

The British Legation at Tangier is doing all that is possible to secure the release of Sir Harry Maclean, and the Sultan's representative at Tangier is heartily assisting.

The Legation has received a letter from Sir Harry Maclean saying that he is well, and is being well treated.

## Sir Matthew Nathan.

Sir Matthew Nathan dined with the South African Society, a distinguished assemblage.

Sir Godfrey Lagden presided, and gave a tribute to Sir Matthew's brilliant career. He said: "We are all proud of Sir Matthew Nathan following in the footsteps of so eminent and distinguished a Governor as Sir Henry McCallum."

Later.

## New Market—Result of the Princess of Wales' Bakes.

1.—Polymer.

2.—Null Secundus.

3.—Merry Moment.

There were nine starters.

## The Opium Question.

The *Daily News* commenting on the memorial on the opium question signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Dublin, and Armagh, and by 70 Bishops, says that Cr. at Britain must be prepared to make a contribution to India, in order to alleviate the dislocation of finances which will be caused by the abolition of the opium traffic, in the same way as Great Britain bore the cost of abolishing slavery.

## MOTOR CARS FOR CHINA.

## A Hint to the Enterprising.

Consul Wilbur T. Gracey, writing from Tsing-tan, states that there appears to be an excellent opportunity for the introduction of automobiles into the colony of Kuchow. His report reads:

"There are at present only one American, and two German machines in this city, but there is no reason why automobiles could not be used here to a large extent. The roads throughout the colony are excellent, being made through solid rock in many places and all well macadamized. They run for a distance of 30 or 40 miles into the surrounding country, and with the gradual slope of the hills, about 15 to 20 degrees, would be excellent for automobiles."

"I believe that a cheap grade of automobiles could be introduced here for general use. They must be made to compete with the carriages which are now in use. Ponies can be purchased here for about \$10 to \$50 each, are used in pairs, and can be kept at about \$7 per month for feed and \$7 for a horse. Carriages are either open victorias, closed broughams or dog carts and cost, respectively, about \$350, \$500 and \$100. Small automobiles which are good hill climbers might be introduced if they could be supplied at a low price. Gasoline can be purchased at about 10 cents per gallon, and arrangements could be made for a lower price if there was a call for larger quantities."

"The best way to introduce automobiles would be to ship a small number to some local firm to be sold on commission. It would be difficult to introduce machines here through catalogues. If the automobile manufacturers in the United States will forward copies of their catalogues to this consulate this office will retain one copy and pass the others to parties who may be interested. In quoting prices the machine should be given complete, with lamps and all necessary adjuncts. Some of the German firms quote their goods, not only complete in every detail, but including extra parts which are liable to wear quickly, such as tires, etc. It must be remembered that American machines must compete with low priced German goods."

"There are a good number of motor cycles in use in this city, and there would undoubtedly be a good sale for cheap machines of this kind. In both automobiles and motor cycles one of the most important points to be considered is that the purchaser is three months distant from the United States, and in the event of the breaking of any part of his machine it will be laid up for several months before he can secure new parts. Simplicity of construction is therefore important. Some local dealer should be well supplied with extra parts."

"The new Straits' dollar is a great source of confusion and fraud in Deli. Many labourers refuse to be paid by it. The changes will take place at a value of seventy cents. Matters will not mend until the Government notifies to the people that the new and old Straits' dollar, however small it is, are the same in value. The Government has hitherto failed to do anything of the kind."

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

## THE VALUE OF CANTON TOKENS.

## REDUCTION OF COLONY'S SUPPLY.

The following notification, dated 3rd inst., appears in the *Government Gazette* over the signature of the Colonial Secretary:

Whereas there is an excessive amount of Chinese coins at present in circulation within the Colony, and whereas residents may be deceived as to the value of these coins, it is hereby notified for public information that the proper market value of a nominal dollar's worth of so called subsidiary coined metal at Canton or other places in China is only about 8/9ths of the value of the standard coin of the Colony.

Thus ten of the Chinese ten-cent pieces are worth only about 89 cents of the Mexican dollar.

Residents are therefore warned against accepting these foreign coins at more than the value stated unless they have previously agreed to do so.

The legal limit of tender of Hongkong subsidiary coins is \$1 nominal value in silver and \$2 in copper.

The public is also informed that whereas at present the Hongkong subsidiary coinage is at a discount in the market all such coins received in accordance with law by Government Departments is being retained and not reissued. It will from time to time be melted down and sold so as to reduce the amount, in circulation, of such coinage to that required by the necessities of business in the Colony.

Any person or company doing business in the Colony may, on application to the Colonial Secretary, or Registrar General for Chinese firms, be furnished with copies of this notice for posting up on their premises.

## HONGKONG A WONDERFUL CITY.

## CHINA AND HER PEOPLE.

C. C. Ramsay, member of the house of representatives from King county in the last legislature, was among those who made the round trip on the *Minnetonka* which arrived from the Orient yesterday, says the *Seattle Post* of 8th June. In discussing his trip, Mr. Ramsay said:

"We saw the cherry blossom season at its height, and were fortunate in having delightful weather during our stay in Japan, which enabled us to see the beautiful temples, mountains, lakes, canals and people in all phases—from the highest to the lowest walks of life."

"Everything in Japan is utilized, from the smallest sticks of timber to the largest trees; every possible foot of ground is cultivated. The whole country is like a continued park or garden, and the 45,000,000 people who inhabit these islands, less in size than some of our states, are the most polite and contented people on earth. Old Japan has almost given way to the new, and there is no trouble for the English speaking races to get around, as all the railway stations are marked in English. In fact, our language is taught in all the schools."

"To-day, Japan, in addition to building up and adding to her already powerful navy (and I understand she will soon launch the greatest battleship ever built by any nation), has now in course of construction about ten fine merchant marine vessels to add to her already extensive ocean carrying trade. Japan intends to lead in the commerce of the Pacific, and her ambitions are likely to be realized, since our own people and government do absolutely nothing to encourage the carriage of goods in American bottoms. The Japanese are proud of their great industries, and it seemed to me that our own great meritis could learn much from this little giant of the East."

"We should discourage this everlasting abuse of our enterprising men. The demagogue and the agitator who are ever stingly trying to poison the public mind and to cause as much hostile legislation to be enacted as possible against everything requiring large capital should be completely ignored. We should encourage in every way our captains of industry, whether at home or abroad, and for this reason they generally succeed in every phase of life. Bangkok boasts of a very wealthy and influential community of commercial Chinese. Among these we have many philanthropists who have done much by their generosity and beneficence in maintaining charitable institutions of which we have many."

"It is with some reason, therefore, the Chinese of Bangkok may indulge in a *gai* holiday on the occasion of this distinguished visit which is bound to prove one for mutual congratulation and festive cheer in good old Chinese fashion."

"China, with her 400,000,000 people, was a surprise, and right here let me say that every one who can possibly do so should read 'China and her People,' by that great American patriot, Charles Denby, for thirteen years our minister to Peking. It gives a clear understanding of the many strange customs of the people, and throws much light on the causes leading up to out-breaks against the foreigner."

"Shanghai, Canton, Macao and Hongkong are beautiful cities. Canton with its narrow, six-foot streets lined with glittering mercantile signs and filled with its dense population was as novel as the great river front where thousands upon thousands live on the water. I am informed by reliable persons that our flour mills have all the orders they can fill for months to come and the boycott is about over."

"Japan placed orders recently for more than 120,000 tons' worth of our goods. Commercially the United States has all the great nations against her. That being true, should we not do all in our power to cultivate closer trade relations with the Orient? We could not permit, and they do not expect, the labouring classes to come in and put down the price of labour so our own people could not compete, but they do expect to treat with greater consideration their merchants, scholars, business men and gentlemen who come to our shores."

"In both China and Japan we were well treated, and if there is any feeling against Americans it was nowhere manifest in any of the cities and towns visited by us."

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## VICEROY SHUM.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 5th July.

There are many conflicting reports concerning Viceroy Shum. One states that the C. M. S. N. Company's head office at Shanghai has twice wired to its Canton agent to at once despatch the *s.s. Kienkang* to Shanghai to convey H. E. Shum to the South. But a telegram has just been received from Shanghai stating that, yesterday morning, H. E. Shum left for Hangchow for medical treatment. Another, Hongkong telegram states that H. E. Shum will stay for another month at the Northern port to avoid the heat of the South.

KWANGSI RICE.

H. E. Viceroy Shum, upon receipt of a telegram from the Canton principal rice disposal office requesting him to instruct the Kwangsi Governor to remove the prohibition on exportation of rice, has given telegraphic instructions to the Kwangsi Governor to do so, and H. E. Shum has sent a telegram to Canton to that effect.

CORRUPT SUBORDINATE OFFICIAL.

Yesterday the new Provincial Judge, Kung Sum-isan, sent one of his subordinates to the Namhoi Magistrate for punishment. The offender is said to have squeezed an admission fee from a certain gentleman who was going to call on the Judge.

CLOSING OPIUM DENS.

In accordance with the instructions from the Tartar General and the two Lieutenant Tartar Generals, all the opium 'divans' in the Banman portion of the City were totally closed on the 24th ultimo. The old opium establishments have all been turned into tea-shops and other businesses. So far the Tartar General's orders have been very strictly enforced and obeyed.

THE LIMCHOW DISTURBANCE.

Yesterday a telegram was received from the official of Limchow stating that the rebels there are still very active and requesting more reinforcement of troops.

PROVINCIAL JUDGESHIP.

At noon yesterday the newly appointed Provincial Judge, Kung Sum-isan, took over temporary charge of office from the ex-Provincial Judge, Chu Show-yung, who will probably leave Canton for his new post at Anhui at the beginning of the sixth moon.

BANGKOK CHINESE AND THE NAVAL VISIT.

Bangkok Chinese are enthusiastic over the visit of the Chinese cruiser to Siamese waters, and this feeling of general exultation is all the more natural as it is the first time that the "Flower Land" has been represented in the harbour of Bangkok by modern men-of-war.

The object of the visit, as far as we understand, has no political significance, but simply a "look-see," which no doubt will prove mutually agreeable to all concerned.

The visitors will find Siam and her people not only interesting and progressive, but most hospitable. In Bangkok, the capital, they will find an industrious and prosperous up-to-date population in which the Chinese community figure most conspicuously as far as trade and commerce are concerned. That the Chinese have taken a very creditable share in the development of trade and industry of Siam is a fact already well known. Not only do they figure largely as merchants, but in the arts and crafts as well. As masons and carpenters they have taken a very large share in the work of building modern Bangkok. In the construction of our new streets, and Bangkok's most striking works of architecture Chinese bone and muscle have taken a very active part. In the cultivation of the soil they have been equally successful. In fact, it is the Chinese farmer who supplies Bangkok market with the principal commodities of food in the way of vegetables, fruits, fowls, eggs, fish, pork and other necessities. Their thirst, energy and perseverance know no bounds, and for this reason they generally succeed in every phase of life.

Shipping.—There are inquiries for China and Manilas at \$15. Douglares are steady at \$14. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been dealt in at \$30 and \$19. Shell Transporters are quiet at 45. Star Ferries old and new are unchanged.

Refineries.—China Sugars are wanted at \$10. There is no change in report in Perak, Sugars and Luzons.

Mining.—Chinese Engineers have slightly weakened and are offering in the North at Tis. 15.90. Raubs can be placed at \$6.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are quoted at \$80. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have not fluctuated, and remain unchanged at \$105. There are further buyers at \$70, and Yangtsze are inquired for at \$75.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been sold at \$87. Hongkong Fires are still on offer at \$325, without finding buyers.

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## U. S. NAVAL GUNNERY.

## HIGH PRAISE FOR PACIFIC FLEET.

A Washington despatch of 7th ult. says: Splendid progress in target shooting with the big guns of the navy is recorded in the general order promulgated to-day by Secretary Myrick giving the standing of the respective fleets, squadrons, divisions and vessels for the annual record target practice of 1907. The Atlantic fleet is that which won, scoring 59.30 per cent. against 50.241 p. r. cent. for the Pacific fleet, a remarkably close contest. Last year the Pacific squadrons (not the fleet) had the smallest final merit, while this year it is higher than all the other squadrons.

The Second squadron, Pacific fleet, commanded by Admiral Swinburne, which corresponds to the former Pacific squadron, has won all that it could win; that is, the cruiser, gunboat and torpedo boat trophies, there being no ships of the battleship class in that fleet. All vessels of the Second, squadron, Pacific fleet, are star ships except the destroyer *Paul Jones*.

A star ship is one which has the highest merits, are at least 85 per cent. of that of the trophy-winners of her class. The final result of Admiral Swinburne's squadron is 20.07 per cent. higher than the next highest squadron.

The vessels of this squadron were the *Boston*, *Chicago*, *Charleston*, *Yorkton*, *Princeton*, *Pinta* and *Paul Jones*. The total score of this squadron was 74.866, and the *Boston* won the trophy with 79.997 per cent.

Last year there were three star ships, while this year there are ten. Last year the final merit of all ships was 64 per cent. of the highest final merit, and this year it is 71 per cent., showing a notable increase in the general efficiency of the shooting.

In the squadrons, after the Second Pacific come the Second Atlantic *Illinois*, *Kearsarge*, *Kentucky*, *Albemarle*, *Indiana*, *Iowa* and *Ohio*—with 62.45 per cent., and next in order come the First Pacific, with 56.55; the Third Atlantic, with 55.515; the Fourth Atlantic, with 55.383; the First Atlantic, with 55.095, and the Third Pacific, with 40.65.

Yester evening the newly appointed Provincial Judge, Kung Sum-isan, took over

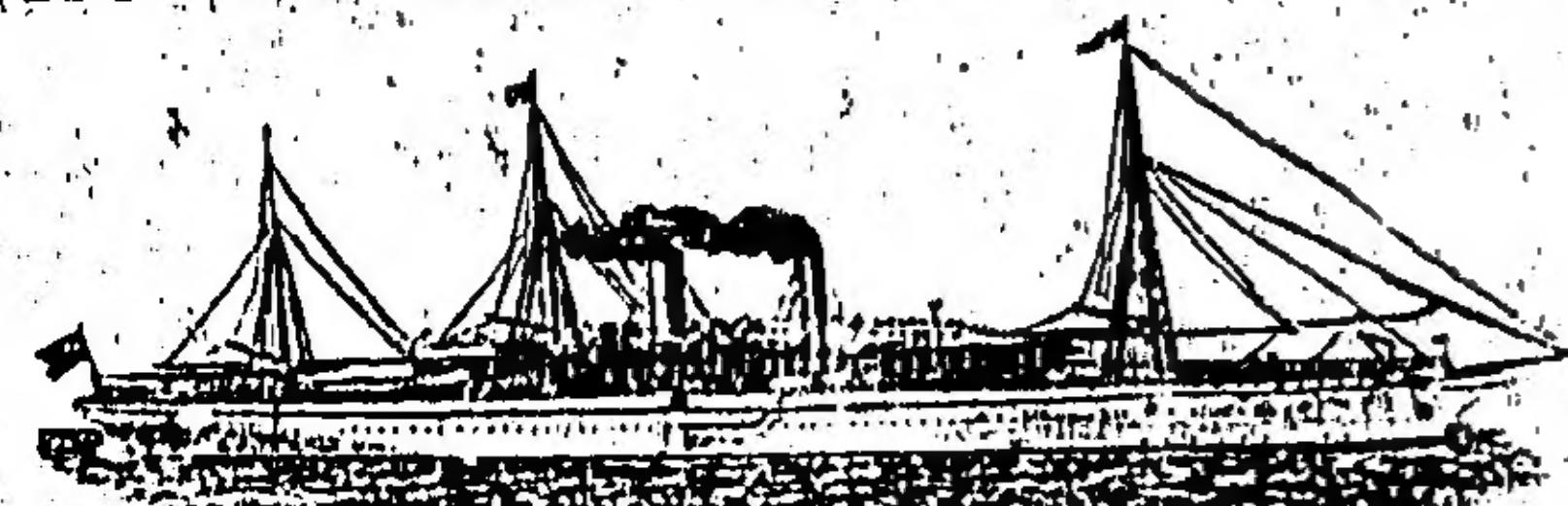
the office of the ex-Provincial Judge, Chu Show-yung, who will probably leave Canton for his new post at Anhui at the beginning of the sixth moon.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. T. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 5th inst.:—A fair investment business has been done during the week, and rates generally have been well maintained.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are nominally quoted at \$56.50 ex new issue, and \$52.25 for the new issue, after sales of the latter at \$52.25. A sale has also been effected at \$57.50 new issue. The London rate has further advanced to \$79, ex new issue, and \$59 for the new shares.

Insurances.—Cantons are firm at \$270, after sales at the rate: North China are, quiet at Tis. 75. Small sales have been put through at Tis. 72 1/2 and Tis. 75. Unions have buyers at \$700, and Yangtsze are inquired for at \$75.

## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS  
R.M.S. Tons LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER  
"ATHENIAN" 3,882 WEDNESDAY, July 17th Aug. 10th  
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" 4,000 THURSDAY, Aug. 1st Aug. 19th  
"MONTEAGLE" 6,163 WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th Sept. 7th  
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 6,000 THURSDAY, Aug. 29th Sept. 16th  
"TARTAR" 4,425 WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th Oct. 5th  
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" 6,000 THURSDAY, Sept. 26th Oct. 14th  
"EMPEROR" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.  
Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA and 20½ days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....via St. Lawrence 66o. via New York 66.  
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways 44o. 44s.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pidder Street and Praya.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	ANMSANG	TUESDAY, 9th July, 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	CHONGSHING	TUESDAY, 9th July, 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	THURSDAY, 11th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 12th July, 4 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS &amp; CALCUTTA.

Single.	Return.	
Hongkong to Singapore	1st Class.....\$65	1st Class.....\$100
Penang	85	130
Calcutta	165	250

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tien-tsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STREAMERS TO SAIL

NINGPO, SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	FOO HOW	8th July, 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	SHAOHSING	9th
MANILA	TFAN	9th
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY, ISLAND COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	CHANGSHA	1st, 10th
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CHINGTU	11th
CEBU and ILOILO	KAIFONG	13th
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	YOCHOW	13th
HAIPHONG	CHIHLI	16th

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon staterooms—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI	2,540	R. W. Almond.	MANILA	SATURDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2,540	A. Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 20th July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOME'S & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907.

## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.  
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).Steamship  
"ABERLOUR".....FRIDAY, 23rd August.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN TOME'S &amp; CO.,

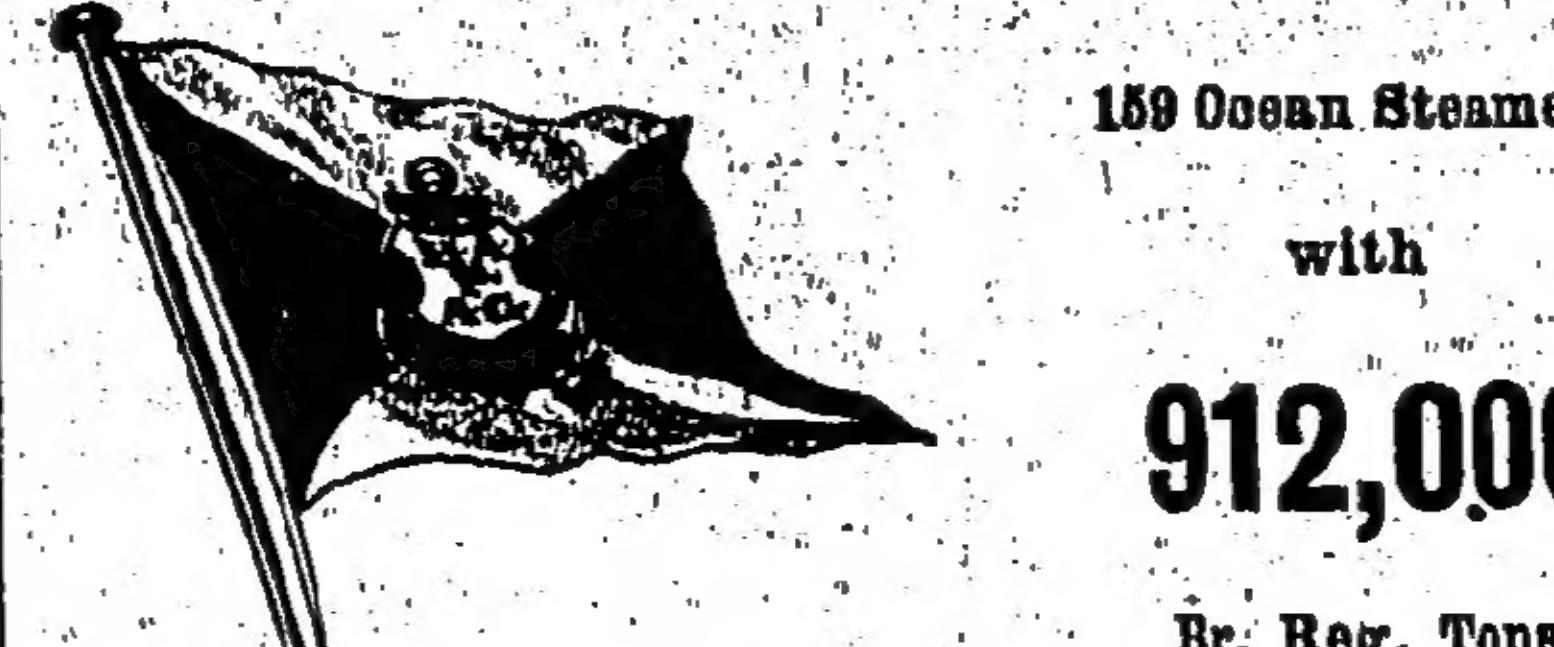
General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907.

[5]

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



159 Ocean Steamers

with

912,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA—HABSBURG—HOHENSTAUFEN.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY  
LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board; Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

Homeward.

HABSBURG ..... 2nd Aug.

SILESIA ..... 12th July.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

SCANDIA ..... 7th Aug.

HABSBURG ..... 4th Sept.

RHENANIA ..... 4th Oct.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TON IN".

Captain Mouton, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 8th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK (K.

S.S. "SAINT PATRICK".....9th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907.

[64]

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK (K.

S.S. "SAINT PATRICK".....9th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON &amp; CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.

[64]

TO YOY KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

BETWEEN

HONGKONG, CALLAO

AND

IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS

(KARATSU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA).

With option to call at MEXICAN and other Coast ports.

Steamers Tons To sail on

"KATHERINE PARK".....4,000 July 18, noon

"KASATO MARU".....6,100 End of Sept.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to

K. MATSDA,

Manager,

York Building.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1907.

[15]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,

(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Port, and taking through Cargo to

Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &amp;c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE".

Captain Helm, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 27th July, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted

for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &amp;c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.

[65]

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,  
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC  
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

THE Steamship

"SHANMUI" &amp; "TREMONT".

About

Tremont.....0,600

E. V. Roberts

1st Aug.

T. W. Garlick.

1st Sept.

[15]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw S.S. Steamers

"KWONG TUNG".....Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAU".....Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unequalled

Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Mail ..... \$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

VUEN ON S.S. CO., LTD.,



